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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

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VOL. IV. NO. 88 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April				
15th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	9800	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	9800	Moultan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	6000
28th "	Sardinia..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
1 Apl.	Nanking ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*11th April	Lluga ..	Karachi Coasting
13th "	Chusa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf of Cambay ports).
14th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
15th "	Gaikwar Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
17th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Forebunder.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	20th April	1st May
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	20th April	29th April.
Yebochi Maru	S. Uchimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
(Bombay Maru.	Y Ikebayashi	4625	5th May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,690.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kumajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai	2nd Apr.	12th April
Tsuyo Maru	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	19th "
Malay Maru	4401	T. Marumoto	26th March	26th April
Chosen Maru	2016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.,	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		25th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles	555	883	420	680
Liverpool	530	1,033	480	790
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	600	900	452	675
	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL,
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000
The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS
(A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny)
Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.
51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April
S.S. Massilia	5091		16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S
EASTER EGGS & NOVELTIES
Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.
Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.
F. CORNAGLIA
83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Post Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Peking	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Cantun
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasng him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED a BOILER INSPECTOR for the United Provinces. Salary Rs. 300—20—400 p.m. Candidates must possess a 1st class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES & BOILERS, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 1066

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

WANTED—Three persons to hold posts in the Excise Department as EXCISE INSPECTORS on a salary of about Rs. 50 fifty per month according to qualifications. Preference will be given to sportsman. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th instant.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER,
Dewas Raj 2,
3757 Dewas C. I.

WANTED—Immediately for the Somaliland Protectorate Government a capable CLERK with good knowledge of Office Work and accounts. One who has served in a Treasury will be preferred. The selected candidate will have to sign an agreement for three years. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and experience to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents for Somaliland Protectorate, Medow St. Fort, Bombay. 3753

WANTED—A qualified and competent MILLER to hold charge of the Pioneer Flour Mills situate at Shahdara (near Lahore) Punjab; (capacity of the Mill 16 to 18 sacks per hour). Pay according to qualifications. One with Home training and Indian experience will be preferred.

Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—

THE MANAGING AGENT,
Pioneer Flour Mills,
Bharat Buildings,
3758 Lahore.

WANTED 3 SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Asansol Mines Board of Health. Salary Rs. 100, nising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 per month. No travelling allowance. Applicants must possess Government Certificates qualifying them to be Municipal Inspectors, or equivalent qualifications, must be under 30, and be able to ride or cycle. Applications will be received up to 30th April, 1916.

P. H. WADDELL,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
1039

WANTED—A MECHANIC able to effect repairs to oil Engines, pumps, &c., should have knowledge of lathe and plumbing work. Will be required to make himself generally useful. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem to suitable man.

2. Two STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS for 4½ months from 1st June, 1916. Pay Rs. 40 to 50 per mensem. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned by the 1st of May, 1916.

V. N. PARULKAR,
Executive Engineer,
Belgaum District.
Belgaum, 8th April, 1916. 3751

APPLICATIONS for the post of HEALTH OFFICER under the Corporation of Madras will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to July 1st, 1916.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by biennial increments of Rs. 50.

At present for out-door instruction in Public Health of certain students during six months of the year, the Health Officer receives a fee of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Government of Madras.

An allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem is paid for the upkeep of a motor car.

The appointment is pensionable. All questions relating to pension and leave are determined with reference to the Civil Service Regulations.

Qualifications required:—(a) A medical degree registrable under the British Medical Act; (b) A British diploma of Public Health

For any further information apply to the Undersigned.

J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.,
1065 President.

WANTED

WANTED—A SECRETARY to do correspondence and other work. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply with full particulars stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3754

MILL MANAGER over 20 years experience in India is open for Engagement. Just arrived from England. Excellent References. Apply to "XXX" c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3761

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with

The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED for State Zanana Hospital experienced pure EUROPEAN LADY LOCTOR with English qualifications to work under the State Surgeon. Must know some Urdu. Salary three hundred rupees with free house and conveyance. Apply with copies of testimonials to JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Rampur State, U. P. 1040

WANTED for the Rangoon College, a LECTURER IN PERSIAN. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants must have taken the M.A. degree in Persian or have passed the B.A. Examination and possess high Madrasah qualifications.

Applications should be made to THE MEMBER-IN-EXECUTIVE-CHARGE, Governing Body, Rangoon College. 1061

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 1, 2, 3. Boys Russet Kip Ammunition School Boots, wide fitting, no toe cap, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. For rough school wear they cannot be beaten. Sizes:—7 to 10, Rs. 3-4; 11 to 1, Rs. 3-12; 2 to 5, Rs. 4-4.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—69 pairs R 26, Gent's black patent Oxford Shoes, (damaged) half leather, lined, bark sole screwed. Sizes:—5, 6, 7 and 8. Sale price, Rs. 2 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—1 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1915.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th April to Saturday, the 6th May, 1916, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. COOPER
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1916. 3745

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived on the 9th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims should be submitted to this Office within one month after the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay 10th April, 1916.

NOTICES

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December, 1915.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Monday, the 1st May, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). 3744

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-5 p.m., (Standadr Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1915.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April 1916.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday the 3rd May, 1916, between 11-30 a.m., and 3.30 p.m., (Standard Time.)

THE CRESCENT MILLS [redacted] LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-20 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1915.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Monday, the 1st May, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). 3748

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-25 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Monday, the 1st May, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). 3746

NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1916, for the supply of clothing to the staff of Fire Brigade, Health Department, Engineer's Department including Water Works and Drainage, Market etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, April 10th, 1916.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Monday, the 1st May, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). 3749

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1916, at 3-15 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1915.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1916, to the 1st day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April 1916.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL, COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1915.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th April, to 3rd May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1916. 3750

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a public SALE by AUCTION held by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers on the 6th day of April, 1916, under instructions from Mr. Dhunjibhoy Motabhoy Vakil, Transferee under an Indenture of Transfer dated the 21st day of April, 1914, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January, 1904, and made between Khatao Mohanji of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Hiravahu wife of Ramdas Dossa of the other part and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Khatao Mohanji deceased and pursuant to the power of sale given under the said Indenture of Mortgage the hereditaments and premises particularly hereinafter described were knocked off and sold to our client Amratlal Amerchand subject to the printed conditions of sale.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to or interest in the said property either by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim demand or interest and the same if any shall be considered as null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of 1st Kumbharwada Cross Lane in Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 121, New No. 7876, Old Survey No. B/897 New Survey No. 2276 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2037(1) Street Nos. 11-15 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the said 1st Kumbharwada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckbai widow of Nagji, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the West by the property of Bhaga Ramjee.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1916.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Rupees one hundred per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 17th April, 1916, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 3rd April, 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Ltd.,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916. 3763

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the Preference Shares of the Company at the rate of Rupees Thirty-five per share for the period ending 31st December, 1911, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 17th April 1916, at the registered office of the Company No 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 3rd April, 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited
For The Bombay Company Limited
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916. 3762

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

ALL the kinds of waste produced at the above Mills till 31st December, 1916, will be sold by public auction on FRIDAY next the 14th instant at 12 a.m. at the Mill premises. A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. of the value, will have to be paid by the buyer as soon as the lot is knocked down.

The form of agreement which the buyer will have to sign can be inspected at the above Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day. 3760

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Auction sale of valuable jewellery, furniture iron safes, Persian Carpet and old China ware figures, flower vases, etc. Messrs. K. A. READYMONY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Room at Green Street opp. Bank of Bombay household furniture, iron safes jewellery and old china-ware figures, flower vases etc., such as aimirahs, dumbwaiter, hatstand, fancy writing tables, fancy tile teapoys, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dining chairs, tapestry lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, Persian carpet, bentwood office chairs, leather lined sofas, English jewel boxes made-to-order two iron safes with stand, diamond pearls, and ruby ornaments, and old chinaware such as Chinese figures such as satsuma, vases tea sets, flower Pots, Persian carpets, porcelain plates, of sharaswaty painting a set of Persian shield helmet and arms, old Chinese Shahnama with pictures.

3 cases 3 ghoda gulabi colours each case of 100 lbs.

By order of the concerned:—
1 brilliant ring of about 7 raty.
1 pair brilliant earring very valuable.
1 brilliant necklace.
1 lady's gold watch with goldchain.
12 gold bangles.
2 brilliants abt. 6 raty.
1 gold English chain.
Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF YARN BALES AND LOOSE YARN, AT THE EMPRESS MILLS PREMISES AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and W. Turner Green, Esq., C. A. Liquidators of the Old and New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the mills premises, at De Lisle Road, the following:—

A large lot of yarn bales and loose yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, the 14th April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 14th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, (where the furniture has been removed for sale), opposite the Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort very valuable and handsome English-made furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meat-safe, rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood and black-wood arm chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-board with mirror back cabinets clothes baskets, marble top tables, teapoys, towel horse, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of T. J. Ward, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every Evening at 6-45 & 10 p.m.

Henriette Crosman in

"THE SUPREME TEST"

A drama showing how a "woman-hater" came to love a Society lady who did good among the poor. He unwittingly becomes rich at her expense but, in spite of suspicion which falls on him he rights the unconscious wrong and eventually finds happiness with "the only woman".

"GETTING HIS COAT."

A series of amusing adventures opening with a man losing his clothes while bathing his own baby.

THE VICEREGAL FILM.

Presenting several events during the late Viceregal visits, in which both Viceroys, Lord Willingdon, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Willingdon, and many notable Officers, ladies, and gentlemen are to be seen clearly. Filmed by special request of the Royal Opera House by the masterhand of Mr. A. C. COLE OF VERNON'S STUDIOS, BOMBAY.

Witnessed and approved
by Their Excellencies
Lord and Lady Willingdon
Last Friday

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

Special music rendered by European Orchestra brought out by P & O. Mail.

THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

NOTE:—FILMS PRESENTING SCENES OF MURDER, ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIMINALTY ARE NOT SCREENED AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, THE MANAGEMENT OF WHICH EXERCISES A STRICT CENSORSHIP, BEING CONVINCED THAT SUCH SUBJECTS DEGENERATE THE PUBLIC. AT THE SAME TIME ONLY THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST ACTED FILMS ARE CHOSEN FOR THE WEEKLY PROGRAMME.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

For the Festival of

RAM NAVAMI

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall

Prof. P. A. SUDARAM AYER

(Expert Violinist)

Will make the Programme charming by his fine play on the violin, and expert lady students of the Vidyalaya will take active parts in both vocal and instrumental music.

RATES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Eighth in a Series of 12 Separate Dramas on the recurrent theme

WHO PAYS?

Being the story of a girl who flirted with Time and was jilted, and of a man who gambled with Fate and lost. Also of frailty of things mortal and of life, the exacting task master.

3. "ROMANCE OF ELAINE"

27th and 28th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of the

EXPLOITS

"The biggest and best serial yet"

A Submarine Harbour. Blowing up a Bridge.

AND

A sensational fight on the slippery sides of a huge rock are only a few exciting incidents in the present episodes.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Matinees—Saturday & Sun. 5 p. m.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

TO-NIGHT Tuesday, April 11th. AT 9-30.

"MIGNON" (Thomas.)

Wednesday, 12th April.

"AIDA" (Verdi.)

Thursday, 13th April.

"MIGNON" (Thomas.)

Friday, 14th April.

"CARMEN" (Bizet.)

Admission: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30.

A complete and brand new film programme.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"

A 2 part Pathe Drama.

'SHARPS AND FLATS' (Comedy.)

OUR OWN LOCAL TOPICAL

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

OF THE VICEROYS

Clearest and best Topical in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

OLYMPIA

The Primrose Path 6000 Feet.

UNIVERSAL EXTRAORDINARY

SOCIAL DRAMA

AND

UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, COMEDY

L. K. O. AND SUBMARINE

(Latest War News and Cartoons.)

MATINEE on Tuesday at 5-15.

SKATING RINK

To-day To-day

BANK HOLIDAY

Morning Session

9 TO 11 WITH BAND.

Evening and Night Sessions will be as usual.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

WILL PERFORM

AT GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

On Wednesday the 12th April, 1916.

at 9 P.M. (S. T.)

VIDYAHARANA

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at the Theatre and at the Coy's Residence Vithal Sayanna House, Sandhurst Road.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 10.

The market to-day opened with Broach at Rs. 269½, but has ruled easier since, and at Colaba opened at Rs. 267.

Some business has been reported in straddles of Akolas May and Good Broach April at Rs. 20 difference, but apart from this nothing has been reported.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Good Broach April 267½.

Fine Akola May 246/7.

F. G. Bengal, May, 208.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	272	..	269,0	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	222	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	222	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	217/8	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandesh	237	226	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	260	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore	260	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm ..	240	..	..	,,
Do.	253/4	..	..	July.
M.G. Dhamagaum Pulgam.	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Broach	273/4	..	..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	281	A/May '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	288	,,
H. G. Compta	..	..	302	,,
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	,,
H G. Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	..	298	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Sale Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April, 10th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	..	222	..1/25 Jan.'17
	232	222	211	..
Bengals (M G.)	..	2?1	2?8	..Ready
	..	225	..	..May
	..	..	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..Ready
	..	211	..	..May
Khandesh(MG.)	..	?37	223	..Ready
	..	234	2 2	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	240	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Barsse (M.G.)	..	..	270	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	247	239	..Ready
Karanja(M G.)	..	247	239	..May
	..	252	..	..July
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	247	239	..Ready
	..	246	..	..May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	251	243	..Ready
	..	250	..	..May
Yeotmal (M. G.	..	254	246	..Ready
	..	253	..	..May
Nagpore	..	261	253	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	258	..	..May
Wardha Bighas. (M. G.)	..	261	253	..Ready
	..	258	..	..May
	..	273	269	..Ready
(Broach M. G.)	..	26?	267	267April
	..	270	..	..May
Surat (M. G.)	..	318	..	..Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	..	236	223	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (J.G.)	..	..	..	303Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	284May/June
	..	..	..	310Ready
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	300May/June
	..	..	..	310Ready
,, (H. G.)	..	..	..	293May/June
	..	..	..	283May/June
Compta (M. G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3?0Ready
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	?0.May/June
	..	..	..	325Ready
	..	..	..	305May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th April 1916:—

Cotton	9,349 Bales
Wheat	12,167 cwts
Linseed	12,994 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	6,616 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,012 ,,
Groundnuts	3,460 ,,
Castorseed	2,356 ,,
Rice	20,172 ,,
Myrabollams	4,630 ,,
Cottonseed	1,269 ,,
Mowraseed	1,100 ,,
Gram	7,661 ,,
Joowar	2,014 ,,
Barley	3,530 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay April 10th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	30 0 0	5 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 14 0	
Linseed May	8 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	156
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	149.
Do. Shanghai	20/4
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-4-0
Australian Do.	25-12-0
Bombay do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-10-0
English Dragons	15-10-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	74-13-0

SHARE MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm but suffered a slight drop before close. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares continued to be brisk and rapidly rose but before close a slight reaction followed.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490. Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 466½ to Rs. 470, Madhavji from Rs. 1,457½ to Rs. 1,445, Standards firm Rs. 1,205 to Rs. 1,195 and Centrals from Rs. 2,280 to Rs. 2,265.

Bombay United changed hands at Rs. 520. New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 190, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 287½ and Bleachings to Rs. 163½. Finlays were placed at Rs. 255.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 243 and Preference at Rs. 163½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,325 to Rs. 1,335.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 887½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 140½ to Rs. 142½. Deferred opened at Rs. 532½ touched Rs. 550 but closed at Rs. 542½.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 64. Upper Sind Light Rilway shares were placed at Rs. 109.

Alsock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 585.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 82 5/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 94½.

LIVERPOOL SALES.

Liverpool sales on April 8th mutilated in transit, amounted to 3,000 bales.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1915, shows a profit of Rs. 2,22,307-10-1, which with the balance carried forward from the previous year Rs. 12,915-13-1, amounts to Rs. 2,35,223-7-2. Out of this the Directors have set aside to the credit of Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund Rs. 1,50,000, and have written off: depreciation in furniture, Rs. 2,819-2-0, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 82,404-5-2, available for distribution among shareholders

The Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1,600 Preference Shares which will absorb Rs. 56,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 26,404-5-2 to the current year.

The general disorganisation of trade mentioned in the last report has continued to affect the results of the Mills working during the past year, although some measure of confidence has gradually been restored and credit has improved. Demand has, however, been poor in spite of a reduction in imports and stocks of both cloth and yarn in the Sholapur market have risen considerably during the year

Labour was plentiful until the latter part of the year when a severe epidemic of plague entirely altered the situation, causing a considerable exodus from Sholapur and a serious diminution in the production of your Mill. The usual markets for the Mill's production were also seriously affected by the same cause.

Recent plague returns show a distinct improvement and it is hoped that the supply of labour will shortly prove adequate for the requirements of the Mill. The rise in the price of cotton during the last few months has not yet, however, been followed by a corresponding increase in the rates at which it is possible to make sales of cloth and yarn, and until demand improves the prospects for the current year cannot be considered favourable.

The Directors are pleased to state that the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents have given up the Commission due to them on the nett Annual Income of the Company amounting to Rs. 27,788-7-3.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery of the Mill and stocks of Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Stores, etc. at Sholapur and elsewhere have been insured for Rs. 57,70,060.

The profits and fixed charges have been insured with the Excess Insurance Company Limited for £30,000, the policy expiring on November 17th 1916.

The recommendations were accepted by the meeting.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report together with the audited account of Company for the year ending 31st December 1915, show a profit of Rs. 3,69,936-2-2, which with the Balance carried forward from the previous year Rs. 26,253-12-3, amounts to Rs. 3,96,189-14-5. Out of this the Directors have set aside to the credit of:—Engine and Machinery Fund Rs. 1,80,000, Building Fund Rs. 25,000, Debenture Loan charges Rs. 4,96, depreciation in furniture Rs. 6,176-1-11, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,80,049-12-6, available for distribution among Shareholders.

The Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share, which will absorb Rs. 1,60,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 20,049-12-6.

The general disorganisation of trade mentioned in the last report has continued to affect the results of the mills working during the past year, although some measure of confidence has gradually been restored and credit has improved. Demand has, however, been poor in spite of a reduction in imports, and stocks of both cloth and yarn in the Sholapur market have risen considerably during the year.

Fortunately, the Mill has been able to take advantage of the demands for coloured goods due to the general scarcity of dyes, of which it had fair stocks bought at comparatively cheap rates. Labour was plentiful until the latter part of the year when a severe epidemic of plague entirely altered the situation, causing a considerable exodus from Sholapur and a serious diminution in the Mill's production. The usual markets for yarn and cloth have also been seriously affected by the same cause.

Recent plague returns show a distinct improvement and it is hoped that the supply of labour will shortly prove sufficient for the requirements of your Mill. The rise in the price of cotton during the last few months has not yet, however, been followed by a corresponding increase in the rates at which it is possible to make sales of cloth and yarn, and until demand improves, the prospects for the current year cannot be considered favourable.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery of the Mill and Stocks of Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Stores, &c., at Sholapur and elsewhere have been insured for Rs. 69,96,240.

The Profits and Fixed charges of the Mill have been insured with the Excess Insurance Company Ltd. for £40,000, the policy expiring on June 14th 1916.

The report was passed unanimously.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th April 1916 was 30.092 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.897 Ins.
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 ,,
Dew Point	74.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.753 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 ,,
Munimum	75.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 139

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
Mon.	10	m 3 3	23 8	10	m 9 11	16 5
		4 37a	24 6		11 12a	21 0
Tues.	11	m 4 6	23 0	11	m 10 19	19 7
		5 55a	24 3			
Wed.	12	m 5 50	22 9	12	m 1. 24	21 1
		7 21a	24 6		0 13a	19 13
Thur.	13	m 7 37	22 3	13	m 2 12	20 1
		8 27a	25 1		1 44a	19 6
Fri.	14	m 8 46	24 5	14	m 2 49	19 7
		9 8.	25 10		2 36a	19 7
Sat.	15	m 9 33	25 8	15	m 3 22	18 0
		9 44	26 6		3 22a	18 1
Sun.	16	m 10 15	26 10	16	m 3 54	17 1
		10 18a	27 2		4 5a	17 14

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
10 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 54m.
11 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m.
12 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
13 (Thursday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
14 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
15 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.
16 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 56m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-2m.p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h. p.m; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-7h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 6h. 8-3m.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 43,78,148.4-2; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 50,000; Subscriptions from West Khandesh, Rs. 18,676.14-7; 27th Instalment from East Khandesh through Otto Rothfeld Esqr., I.C.S., Rs. 7,141-2-0; 28th Instalment from East Khandesh through Otto Rothfeld Esqr., I.C.S., Rs. 4,287; K. R. Bomanji Esqr., Rs. 4,000; 24th Instalment from Sind Branch, Rs. 3,000; The B. B. and C. I. Rly. Co., Rs. 1,575; Chairman and Directors on behalf of the stockholders of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Rs. 1,500; Officers of the P. W. D. for March, Rs. 920; The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for April 1916, Rs. 750; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri, Rs. 729-10-8; Meherban Sirdar Bhojraj Powar, Rs. 500; Some people of Junagadh State, Rs. 410.12-0; Rewakantha and Panchmahals Branch, Rs. 300; J. Ghosal Esqr., I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, Rs. 200; M. B. Tyabji Esqr., I.C.S., Rs 100; A. Kirk Smith Esqr., Rs. 100; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 55; R. G. G. for April, Rs. 50 19th Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 44-14-6; Major F. de B. Hancock, Rs. 41; Anand Bhuvan and Kanchan Office Rajkote, Rs. 33.14-0; Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent Mahikantha, Rs. 15; G. S. Wilson Esqr., Rs. 15; and Sum below, Rs. 10, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 44,72,603-7.10.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

The estimates for the Income and Expenditure for the year commencing 1st April, 1916, in the usual form and detail, are submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879. The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates, consisted of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Major Hepper and Mr. G. E. Xydis. As in the preparation of last year's Budget the Committee were faced with the difficulty of estimating the course of trade on account of the war and the scarcity of tonnage. They were, however, in a somewhat better position to estimate the probable receipts during the coming year than they were in preparing last year's Budget, as they had before them the figures of receipts and expenditure during a complete year of war conditions. The Budget now submitted has, therefore, been prepared on the assumption that the war will continue during the whole of the year 1916-17 and that available tonnage will not be markedly less than it has been during the past year.

The agricultural position in India has not been of the usual importance in estimating receipts, as it has been necessary for other reasons to estimate the export of Indian produce to an extent considerably less than would be available for export even in a year of normal production, while taking no account of the large stocks which will remain in the country from previous years. In general, therefore, the experience that has been gained during the past year has been followed in preparing the Budget for 1916-17.

The gross revenue from all heads (omitting special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 1,11,75,296 as against an estimated revenue in 1915-16 of Rs. 1,03,28,301, or an increase of Rs. 8,46,995.

The gross expenditure (omitting special expenditure to be met from special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 1,39,85,333 as against Rs. 1,31,35,604 for the year 1915-16, being an increase of Rs. 8,49,729, the increase being principally due to increased payments on Interest in Sinking Fund accounts and to Maintenance of Railways, Docks and Bunders due to the new schemes more fully coming into operation.

The deficit would thus amount to Rs. 28,10,037. The Committee have, therefore, been obliged to recommend the continuance of the temporary surtax which was imposed last year on certain items or revenue from which it is anticipated that Rs. 13,11,038 will be received, reducing the deficit to Rs. 14,98,999, a figure slightly better than that anticipated in the Financial Forecast, which will be met by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated for the purpose.

For the last four years a surtax of 10 per cent. on Pilotage Fee has been imposed in order to place the fund for the replacement of schooners on a satisfactory footing, as it is anticipated that this fund will amount to approximately Rs. 1,70,000 on 31st March, 1916, and as the Budget shows a small surplus on receipts of the Pilotage Fund, the Committee recommend that this surtax should now be withdrawn.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

In view of the financial position and in accordance with orders received from Government of India the Committee have carefully scrutinised the provision for the Capital Expenditure during the year and have reduced it to the smallest possible amount. The estimates provide for a total expenditure on Capital Account of Rs. 45,44,800, as follows:—

	Rs.
Section (i)—New Works, Ordinary	12,22,800
Section (ii)—Alexandra and Hughes Docks Construction.	14,80 500
Section (iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway Construction	18,41,500
	Rs. 45,44,800

Under the first of these heads provision is made for the final payments on account of the 6-ton cranes for Manganese Ore berth in Prince's Dock and on account of the new dredger Silurus, all of which are under order; these two items amount to Rs. 5,48,700, excluding Engineering charges.

Under the Alexandra Dock Construction provision is made for the continuance of only such works as are now under construction or under order, together with a small provision for the commencement of work of roads and railway sidings on the East Wharf.

On Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway Construction provision is made for keeping open the Anik quarry for the purpose of muriam filling on those parts of the Reclamation which have not been completed and for completion of works already commenced.

Provision of Rs. 80,000 is, however, made for quarters for Railway staff at the Grain Depôt which are much needed and for the erection of further signalling which is necessary for the safe working of the Railway. Provision is made for raising a loan of 25 lakhs having a currency of 60 years which will allow a very small working balance of about 5½ lakhs at the end of March, 1917.

ARRESTS IN A BENGAL VILLAGE.

KIND OF AMMUNITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

About a month ago the police raided the little village of Areadah near Baranagore one morning and took some young men into custody. On Friday last they paid this place yet another visit and this time, while searching some waste land behind one of the houses, found two tin boxes containing 491 cartridges and a roll of paper carefully hidden away under the ground. The house itself was then searched and a couple of books were taken possession of. A man employed in a mercantile firm here was arrested. On Saturday morning another youngman was taken into custody, while a third arrest was made in the adjoining village of Dakhineswar.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The unsettled conditions in North-west India have given light rain locally in North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Assam and East Bengal and there have been a few thunderstorms in the south of the peninsula. The largest amounts are one inch at Cox's Bazar and Narayanganj.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall in north-west India and a decrease along North-West Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme northern and eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and Mysore. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and skies have become moderately or heavily clouded in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and a few dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab and possibly in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 10th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since November 1st to date.	Rainfall: Departure, since November 1st, to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th) ..	74.6	62.0	75	..	5.88	—4.88
Jask ..	81.9	68.2	80	0.01	3.32	—0.70
Do. (9ht) ..	85.6	71.4	64	..	3.31	—0.39
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th) ..	82.8	76.1	65	0.10	6.78	3.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	85.2	71.4	47	..	0.86	—0.71
Rawalpindi ..	88.2	66.5	41	..	7.05	—1.86
Lahore ..	95.5	65.5	57	..	0.96	—2.62
Hissar ..	99.8	70.1	38	..	0.44	..
Ambala ..	99.7	77.1	36	..	1.12	—4.45
Delhi ..	100.	77.8	34	..	1.56	—1.32
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	103.2	76.1	30	..	0.64	—0.99
Mainpur ..	102.8	72.8	30	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi ..	104.9	80.8	23	..	0.58	—1.24
Cawnpore ..	101.6	74.8	46	..	0.58	—1.52
Allahabad ..	103.4	74.7	43	..	1.01	—1.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	102.5	73.4	42	..	0.05	—1.09
Karachi ..	84.7	76.3	81	..	0.20	—1.28
Ajmer ..	98	73.4	25	..	0.08	—1.28
Jaipore ..	101.5	70.4	30	..	0.24	—1.26
Kotah ..	104.6	81.2	21	..	0.03	—1.05
Mount Abu ..	83.8	69.4	31	..	0	—1.18
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	102.8	73.1	38	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka ..	85.8	77.1	77	..	0 19	—0.49
Veraval ..	88.1	73.6	61	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot ..	104.1	69.8	47	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para ..	104.2	75.6	68	..	0.01	—0.50
Surat ..	103.3	70.5	52	..	0	—0.36
Ahmedabad ..	106.5	77.9	38	..	0	—0.40
Deesa ..	107.0	73.1	44	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch ..	101.7	77.0	33	..	0.04	—0.78
Indore ..	101.1	75.3	33	..	1.14	—0.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	100.8	71.7	20	..	1.07	—1.56
Saugor ..	99.8	74.6	20	..	1.26	—1.10
Hoshangabad ..	103.3	72.6	25	..	1.48	—0.37
Khandaw ..	103.3	73.2	23	..	0.82	—0.40
Akola ..	105.0	74.4	20	..	1.35	—0.11
Amroati ..	104.3	73.3	17	..	1.07	—1.07
Nagpur ..	104.4	76.3	19	..	1.46	—1.22
Chanda ..	107.5	74.0	22	..	0.92	—2.12
Raipur ..	104.7	80.2	22	..	1.25	—1.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	80 1	77.6	31	..	0.13	—0.46
Ratnagiri ..	91 5	76.1	78	..	0.81	0.07
Mormugao ..	91.2	78.9	77	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar ..	89 5	76.6	87	0.04	1.11	—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	105.6	72.3	30	..	0.14	—0.78
Ahmednagar ..	99.7	70.8	24	..	0.76	1.60
Poona ..	101 4	69.7	55	..	0.83	—1.63
Sholapur ..	103 6	73.1	28	..	1.27	—0.49
Bijapur ..	101 5	76.9	22	..	0.58	—1.08
Belgaum ..	91.9	64.7	86	..	2 34	—0.81
Ahmedabad ..	100.0	73.1	20	..	2.04	0.55
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.9	71.7	22	..	1.61	—0.96
Hyderabad ..	102.4	76.5	49	..	1.74	—0.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	93.3	75.9	73	..	8.88	4.83
Calicut ..	90.8	76.5	82	0.01	18.30	5.85
Cochin ..	92.8	78.4	77	0.87	11.72	—0.81
Colombo ..	89.8	76.0	93	..	35.19	4.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93.3	77.0	71	..	20.76	13.75
Bellary ..	103.3	76.2	75	..	7.76	5.17
Cuddapah ..	105.3	83.1	52	..	9.48	4.62
Madras ..	93.4	77.5	74	..	21.24	9.99
Bangalore ..	92.8	69.7	68	0.18	3.96	—9.41
Coimbatore ..	98.1	73.3	81	..	9.76	0.25
Trichinopoly ..	102.5	77.3	62	..	12.87	3.12
Negapatam ..	92.8	79.7	77	..	24.24	—5.43

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 10.

Miss Lorena Marston of the Salvation Army died of small-pox on Saturday. The deceased contracted the disease in the city of Poona.

From January to 31st March there have been 34 deaths from small-pox in Poona City and 9 deaths from measles.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

R. J SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free.

Apply to—

The Swa-tha Sahaya Pharmacy.

30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.

Vinstra	Arnesan	Kristania
Dilwara	Walker	Durban
Luzon Maru	Watanabe	Kobe
Jehangir	Lewis	Aden

April 10.

Chinkoa	Handcock	London
Risaldar	Oakenshot	Busra
Malwa	Thompson	Sydney
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Novara	Hetherington	Kobe
Malwa	Thompson	London

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Monday:—

Steamer Caboto (to arrive) for Calcutta
,, Porte-de-Alexandretta (to arrive) for Genoa

The following steamer received port clearance on Monday—

Steamer Tenshin Maru for Kobe

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinkasan Maru, (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

S. S. Vinstra:—The steamer Vinstra, 2,932 tons, Captain D. Arnesan, arrived in Bombay on Sunday afternoon from Kristania, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday afternoon from Durban, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,846 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Kobe, which port she left on the 6th March with a general cargo.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis' arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Aden, with general goods on board.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain A. Handcock, arrived here on Monday from London, which port she left on the 25th February with a general cargo.

S. S. Risaldar:—The steamer Risaldar, 5,091 tons, Captain C. Oakenshot, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Busra whith port she left on the 4th instant with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived here on Monday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Novara:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, arrived here on Monday from Kobe which port she left on the 12th March and called at the intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,478 tons. Captain T. Yamasaki, will sail to-day for Kobe via Hongkong and Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, 10th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bland Hall	Owen	Dryfus
B. Penmorwan	Bickford	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & E. Kimjuli Man	Sakurl	N. Y. Kaisha.
D. & E. Wallace	Erskine	T. M. & Co
H. Maur	Horscrot	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Roman Prince	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Jeddah		T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Luzon Maru	Watanalee	O. S. Kaisha
3 Vinstra	Arnesan	W. & A. G. & Co
Arora	Taylor	T. & Co
[illegible]enham	Craggs	T. M. & Co
	Pelton	J. M. & Co
	Judle	W. & A. G. & Co
	Walker	M. M. & Co
	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
	Ookenshot	H. S Shoostri
	M. W. D. D.	
Umta	Berb	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Herrington	P. & O. Co
4 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. Nixon & Co
5 Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chinkoa	Handcock	M.M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Dwara	Beynon	Standard Oil Co
Risaldar	Ookenshot	

EXPORTS.

April 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles (s) 150 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 99 bales wool, C. Jiwan; 36 bales wool, D. Naggia; 25 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 118 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 150 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve & Co.

Penmorrah (s) 45 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.; 150 cwt. kismiss S. Khetsee & Co. 28,000 myrabolams P. Mathuradas & Co.; 2001 cwt. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 8,190 cwt. myrabolams, S. Chapsi & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Arosa (s.) 166 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 17 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 48 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 26 bales wool, K. Rikhavdas; 300 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 803 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 5,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 16,008 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 125 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

Peel (s) 250 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.; 250 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roman Prince (s) 22 cwt. turmeric, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 460 cwt. turmeric, N. Khesavlal; 1,100 cwt. mustard seed, R. Jiwandas & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bland Hall (s) 2,000 cwt. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 6,000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 14,000 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Ferdene (s) 110 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 895 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 124 cwts. M. O. P. shells, E. Nowroji and Co.; 3 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 11 bales cow hides, E. Sewjee; 24 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 34 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 74 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 2 bales calf skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 1 bale cotton carpets, H. Cawasjee; 268 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 168 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.; 8 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee and Co.; 36 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 319 cwts. turmeric, G. Suchidana and Co.; 30 cwts. fishmaws, J. Rahimtoola and Co.; 6 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 585 cwts. cassein, Duncan Stratton and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porte de Alexandretta (s) 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,927 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,567 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 700 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 225 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

INSURING "GIANT'S" LIFE.

MUSIC-HALL ARTIST'S CLAIM.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, on March 8, money alleged to be due on the life of a performing "giant," who died in Germany in July, 1914, was claimed by Arthur Carlton Philips, music-hall artist, professionally known as "Carlton," He sought to recover £1,000 under a policy of assurance on the life of Theodor Hausmann, which was accepted by defendants, the National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. (Ltd.). Defendants did not admit the death of Hausmann, and refused to pay the money on the ground that satisfactory proof of death had not been given. They did not admit the title of plaintiff to the policy money, and further set up certain statements made by Hausmann which they asserted were incorrect.

For the plaintiff Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. W. H. Duckworth (instructed by Messrs. Anning and Co.) appeared; and defendants were represented by Mr. Hawke, K.C., and Mr. Douglas Hogg (instructed by Messrs. Marcus and Francis).

During the opening of the case a "giant" and a "dwarf" employed by plaintiff sat side by side in court.

Mr. Marshall Hall said plaintiff was the assignee, and was in law entitled to recover the policy money, unless defendants were able to show some cause to vitiate the policy. The circumstances, counsel explained, were somewhat out of the ordinary. The insurance was effected on the life of a man named Hausmann, who was born in Germany, but who became a naturalised British subject. Hausmann was proud of his adopted nationality, and there was a good deal of him to be proud, counsel added, because he stood 6ft. 8in. high, and measured about 5ft. round the chest. Deceased was a member of "Carlton's" troupe, and he and a dwarf assisted plaintiff in an amusing music-hall entertainment. Mr. Marshall Hall described the form of entertainment given by plaintiff, and stated that in the course of the performance Carlton purported to hypnotise subjects. The "giant" posed as one of the audience, and invariably came forward as a "subject." Ultimately a "rough-and-tumble" would ensue on the stage, and the "giant" would attack Carlton. Then the dwarf would come to the rescue, and "by means of Carlton's magic power" would lift the powerful assailant. (Laughter.) The act, counsel pointed out, was a strenuous one for Hausmann, who weighed over 20st. Hausmann was formerly in the German army, and came to this country as a member of Carlton's troupe in 1912.

DIED IN GERMANY.

Various attempts were made to insure the life of the "giant," and in 1913 he was accepted by defendants on a policy for £1,000. On the day following the completion of the contract with the insurance company Hausmann became ill and developed dropsy. In May, 1914, he was taken back to Germany, and in July of that year died from heart disease. Owing to Hausmann's illness another "giant" was sought for, and Carlton secured a successor in Mr. Scott. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining proofs of Hausmann's death, owing to the international crisis which arose in July, 1914, but plaintiff was able to forward a German death certificate and other documents. These however, did not satisfy defendants.

His Lordship: By the time the war is ended it will be easy to prove his death, because there will be no more Germans then. (Laughter.)

Counsel produced the death certificate obtained in Germany, and deceased's German military book, which showed the date of his birth as February, 1866, and gave the cause of his death in July, 1914, as paralysis of the heart.

Before evidence was called, a consultation took place between counsel, and Mr. Marshall Hall announced that the action had been disposed of. Defendants, he explained, had met plaintiff in a generous spirit, and had agreed to pay a sum of money. The insurance company, he felt, were justified, in the interests of other policy-holders, in insisting upon strict proof of Hausmann's death, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case. He made not the slightest reflection upon the company.

Mr. Hawke said the real point of the case was that Hausmann made statements to the examining doctor, and these were the basis of the policy. The company had information which showed that Hausmann was ill several weeks before he stated to the doctor that he had never been ill. Insurance companies were unwilling to defend actions of this kind, but defendants, having regard to the information in their possession, felt that it would be unfair to other policyholders if they did not defend the action. Defendants had now agreed to pay plaintiff a sum of money, and the action would be settled on terms arranged between the parties.

His lordship, in making an order in accordance with the terms, said that defendants were entitled to insist upon satisfactory proof of death before they paid money to policy-holders, otherwise the company would have a short life and a merry one.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ORDER AS TO COSTS VARIED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

BAI KHATEZABAI, WIDOW, Appellant and Third defendant.

v/s.

UMAR HAJI SOMAR...Respondent and Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Macleod on a rule for contempt of court taken out by the plaintiff-respondent, in which his Lordship held that the third defendant (now the appellant) was guilty of the contempt with which she had been charged. But as she had tendered a full and unqualified apology in her affidavit his Lordship in order to uphold the dignity of the Court directed her to pay the plaintiff's costs of this motion. His Lordship also ordered the other two defendants to bear their own costs on the rule.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the rule for contempt are as follows:—

One Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar died in Bombay on 18th December 1914, leaving as his heirs a brother named Umar Haji Sumar, a widow Zulikabai, and a sister Mariambai one Khaizabai, the present appellant also claimed to be a widow of the deceased but the other heirs alleged that the deceased had divorced her. On 28th Jan. 1915 Umar Haji Sumar, the brother of the deceased filed a suit for the administration of the deceased estate. Zulikabai, Mariambai and Khatizabai were made defendants in that suit. He also mentioned in schedule A to the plaint, certain moveable and immoveable properties left by the deceased and mentioned in the plaint that he had not been able to ascertain what other estate, if any, the deceased had left. All the defendants put in their written statements and the third defendant Khatizabai claimed to be the widow of the deceased and alleged that the plaintiff and the first defendant had made away with a large portion of the moveable property including the books. On 19th August 1915, the plaintiff was by consent appointed a Receiver of the estate of the deceased on his giving security to the extent of Rs. 10,000. It may be mentioned that the second defendant in her affidavit in answer to the plaintiff's notice of motion opposed the appointment of the plaintiff as a Receiver on the ground that he had not disclosed all the property of which the deceased died possessed of. The plaintiff swore that he had fully disclosed it in the plaintiff. When the consent order was passed the third defendant did not make any affidavit. Thereafter a consent decree was passed on 16th September whereby it was directed that the plaintiff as Receiver should pay out of the estate of the deceased Rs. 2,000 to Khatizabai in full settlement of all her claims against the estate.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RESPONDENT.

Meanwhile the third defendant, on 4th January filed an information against the plaintiff (respondent) in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court alleging that he had misappropriated certain properties of the deceased. The same day she applied to the Magistrate for issuing a search warrant to search his house on 17th January 1916, the third defendant, Mahomed Haji Sulaman and Jusab Haji Alli went with two or three Police Officers with a search warrant for search of his house and to take away all the papers, documents, books of account, moneys, jewellery, clothes, which might be in his possession belonging to the estate of the deceased. The plaintiff at that time pointed out to the Police officers that he was appointed Receiver by the High Court, and if there was any estate in his hands belonging to the estate, he held the same as Receiver and he could not be deprived of the same without the sanction of the High Court. The Police officers, however, broke open his cupboards and boxes and removed the articles therefrom under instructions of the third defendant and the other two persons who accompanied her. Mr. Patel, the plaintiff's solicitor protested but to no avail. Now in the information filed before the magistrate on which the search warrant was applied for the fact that the plaintiff was a Receiver appointed by the High Court had been scrupulously hidden from the Magistrate. On 19th January, the plaintiff appeared before the Magistrate by a counsel when his counsel mentioned to the Court that he was a Receiver. The Magistrate observed that that important fact was not brought to his notice by the complainant's counsel. In her information she mentioned certain properties which she alleged the plaintiff had not disclosed in the plaint and she therefore charged accused under sections 403, 404 and 406 of the Penal Code. She also applied for a search warrant. The search warrant was then issued by the Magistrate.

RULE FOR CONTEMPT.

On 20th January, 1916, the plaintiff appeared before Mr Justice Macleod and asked for a rule for contempt on the ground that his possession of the estate of the deceased as Receiver should not have been interfered with. The rule was granted by his Lordship and it was argued at length before him. His Lordship held that the Court would not tolerate any interference with the possession of property in the hands of its Receiver without its sanction and any such interference, wilfully and knowingly committed was contempt of Court. He held that the third defendant had knowingly suppressed from the information the fact of the plaintiff being a Receiver in that suit, because she wanted to get an immediate search warrant. However, blameable such suppression, it would not by itself constitute contempt of Court, unless the possession of the Receiver had been interfered with. It was clear that the third defendant by her action caused the plaintiff to be deprived as such receiver of certain effects of the deceased in his possession as such Receiver. She was, therefore guilty of the contempt of the Court with which she was charged. But as she had tendered a full and unqualified apology, his Lordship upheld the dignity of the Court, and the interests of justice, directed her to pay the plaintiff's costs of the motion. His Lordship ordered the other two respondents to bear their own costs.

From the above order of his Lordship, the present appeal was preferred.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the appellant Khatyabai Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the respondent.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that in this case the learned Judge had found that the third defendant had caused the plaintiff to be deprived as a receiver of certain effects of the deceased which he held in his possession as a receiver; viz, certain documents, title-deeds and pearls and that she had induced the police officer to remove those papers and pearls from the possession of the receiver without the sanction of the Court. That inference drawn by the learned Judge was drawn by him from the statements of Police Sergeant Bull and from the evidence of the plaintiff. It was in their Lordships' opinion a correct finding. The third defendant was, therefore, guilty of contempt. There was however some doubt whether the charges against the plaintiff with regard to other property were not well founded. If on further inquiry it should be found that the charges were well founded, then in their Lordships' opinion, the plaintiff should not be allowed his costs against the third defendant. They, therefore, varied the order of the Lower Court by making the third defendant bear her own costs of the rule and the proceedings in the Lower Court and she would also have to bear her own costs of this appeal. With regard to the plaintiff's costs their Lordships reserved to him the liberty, if so advised, to apply after the termination of the Police Court proceedings to this Court, after giving notice to the third defendant, for an order as to his costs. They saw no reason why the Police Court proceedings should not proceed. The deposit of Rs. 500 made by the plaintiff to be returned to him who had held it as part of Rs. 2,000 in the consent decree.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

PARTIES COME TO COMPROMISE.

SOONABAI WIFE OF PIROJSHAW NUSSERWANJI PATEL v. PIROJSHAW NUSSERWANJI PATEL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Davar, who decreed the plaintiff's claim.

The plaintiff-respondent Pherozebai Nasserwanji Patel filed a suit praying for a dissolution of his marriage with the first defendant Soonabai. The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar and 11 delegates in the month of April, 1915. In that case Soonabai and third defendant Jessawala and the plaintiff were represented by Counsel. The second defendant, Dr. P. D. Motiwala being called and not appearing either in person or by advocate or attorney and upon proof of the service of the summons upon him and upon hearing evidence and perusing exhibits, the delegates came to the conclusion that Dr. Motiwala had been intentionally avoiding service of the summons and that the suit should proceed in the absence of Motiwala.

The delegates gave their verdict in favour of the husband and Mr. Justice Davar agreeing with the verdict, ordered that the marriage between the plaintiff and the first defendant be dissolved and that the plaintiff be divorced from the said first defendant unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary within three months from that date and that the suit against the third defendant be dismissed. The plaintiff do have the custody of the children Dina and Dhun of the said marriage and that Dr. Motiwalla to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit; that the first and the third defendants do bear and pay their own costs of the suit.

TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE.

Against the above order of Mr. Justice Davar Soonabai appealed. The matter came on for hearing before Justices Batchelor and Shah. The parties came to a compromise and a consent decree was passed to the following effect:—That the deed of separation dated the 13th day of January, 1911, mentioned in the plaint was void and inoperative and was to be delivered to the plaintiff for cancellation. That the defendant undertook not to claim the custody of children at any time hereafter. The plaintiff and the plaintiff's father and the defendant undertook not to annoy and molest one another in any way. That Rs. 24,000 were to be paid to Soonabai the defendant. Out of this Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 were to be paid to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas and to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji respectively, for their costs. The appellant Soonabai was also to give a receipt from Mr. T. R. Desai, her pleader in this appeal, for all his costs, to the respondent. Thus the balance of Rs. 15,000 was to be handed over to Soonabai for her own use and she should be the absolute owner of the said securities.

In view of the above compromise the appeal was dismissed.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for Mrs. Soonabai the appellant Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji appeared for Dr. Motiwala.

Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., appeared for the respondent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING A BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ragunathrao of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Doming Fernandez with attempting to cheat the Bank of Bombay in respect of Rs. 1,500 and forgery with intent to cheat on or about the 3rd March last. Inspector Raghunathrao asked for a remand to enable him to complete his inquiries. The application was granted.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE SUGGEST POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 10.

Mr. Yakub Hasan, Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim League, has sent the following communication to the press:—

At the last session of the Indian National Congress and also of the Moslem League, both of which were held in Bombay, the two bodies authorised their respective committees to confer together to formulate and frame a scheme of reforms, for liberalising the system of Government in this country so as to secure for the people effective control over it. In pursuance of the Congress' resolution, I understand, that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been convened to meet at Allahabad on the 22nd of this month. In view of the unfortunate tension of feeling created in the United Provinces over the question of separate electorate in the recent Municipal Bill, I venture to think that the present time is hardly suitable for the consideration of the larger and more important question of Self-Government for which Hindus and Mahomedans have agreed to confer together. I also note that in almost all the provinces several of the leading men of both the communities, who are members of the committees referred to, are in one way or other actively engaged in the present Council-elections and, therefore, are unable to attend the proposed meeting in good numbers. I therefore sincerely trust that leaders of both the communities will agree to have the proposed meeting at Allahabad postponed to a more suitable time and place.

The well-known Hindu religious instructor named Ganpat Vithoba Limbalkar met with a sudden and tragic death in the early hours of Saturday morning by collapse of a part of the roof of the temple of Vithoba in Poona City. The deceased was sleeping on the ground floor and the noise of the collapse roused the neighbours but by the time he was extricated from the debris he was already dead. The deceased had many followers in Bombay and Poona.

THE PARSI COMMUNITY AND SIR P. MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You and your morning contemporary have laid the Parsi community under a debt of gratitude by administering a well deserved rebuke to its misguided section in your issue of Saturday last. I am afraid that people outside our community are not fully aware of the history of the present agitation which has been engineered by an interested and dishonest section of the Parsi Press. The heart of the community is sound but its mind has been tainted by wells of poisonous literature to which it is being treated by its newspapers. In giving a history of the circumstances which led to the convening of last Sunday's meeting I will have to trespass at some length on your valued space. I venture to think that I owe you no apology for doing so as Sir Pherozeshah was the father and founder of "The Chronicle." Any space that you may devote to the vindication of the memory of the greatest Parsi of the century will always be too little.

Shortly after the death of Sir Pherozeshah a desire was expressed by a large majority of the community to hold a meeting of the Parsis and as usual the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and the prominent members of the community were sounded on the subject. Forthwith we were told that the Trustees were not unanimous about the necessity or desirability of a sectional meeting of the Parsis. We were even told that if the Trustees were requisitioned on the subject a counter requisition would be sent to them and an unnecessary slur would be cast on the memory of Sir Pherozeshah. These averments were sought to be supported by arguments, ridiculous and puerile in the extreme. One ground of opposition was that Sir Pherozeshah had done no special service to his particular community. At the public meeting held to perpetuate his memory one of the speakers Mr. H. A. Wadya referred to the absurdity of this argument and gave an indirect rebuff to those who urged it. Another frivolous objection raised was that Sir Pherozeshah had always publicly proclaimed that he was an Indian first and a Parsi next, as if he ever meant to convey by this any extra-political meaning. In so saying what Sir Pherozeshah always implied was that the interest of the country at large was his paramount object and that sectional and communal interests had only a secondary importance in his political propaganda. The last objection raised to a communal meeting was that since Sir Pherozeshah had already been honoured by a meeting of the citizens of Bombay a purely Parsi meeting was superfluous. Those who believed that Sir Pherozeshah had by fifty years of disinterested public service added fresh lustre to the name and fame of his community were naturally anxious to have his services recorded in the *dafter*, of the Anjuman. However they took no hasty step as they did not wish the community to be divided in a matter like this. They also hesitated to wound the feelings of Lady Mehta who was anxious that no unmerited slur be cast upon the revered memory of her valiant knight. While informal negotiations were proceeding between the leaders on either side Mr. Bomanji Petit died. A hasty requisition was addressed to the Trustees of the Panchayat and an equally hurried meeting was convened to place on record the services of Mr. Petit. The Trustees and their henchmen, as also the whole of the Parsi Press, were then well aware of the burning desire of the community to have a similar meeting in honour of Sir Pherozeshah. Nevertheless nobody thought it his business to requisition the Trustees for such a meeting. Those who were anxious to have one were afraid of being over-ruled by the Trustees. It was openly whispered with names and all that the majority of the Trustees were against such a meeting and yet not one of them had the grace to disown the opinion rightly or wrongly but publicly attributed to him. The community or at least the educated portion of it knew full well that there were many sinister influences at work. Some of Sir Pherozshah's detractors who were too impotent to raise their feeble voice while he was alive found a convenient but mean opportunity to pay off old scores. Others had to grind their own axe on the whetstone of an interested opposition by currying favour with a section of the Press which is supposed to make and unmake Trustees. Under these circumstances the majority of our community were not prepared to court a refusal from the Trustees. They naturally then turned to the trusted Sir Jamsedji as their acknowledged and accredited leader.

Immediately a requisition addressed to him was started the section of the Press which was always willing to wound but afraid to strike changed its front and began bullying Sir Jamshedji. All sorts of threats were held out to him in case he had the temerity to convene a meeting of the Parsis. Sir Jamsedji true to his blood and family traditions manfully stood out and gave his opponents clearly to understand that if he was requisitioned he would call the meeting at any cost. After Sir Jamsedji actually convened the meeting Sir Pherozeshah's detractors both in the Press and out of it saw that the game was up. We were promptly assured that the trustees would never refuse to convene a meeting if requisitioned and that only the right of Sir Jamsedji to convene the meeting independently of his colleagues of the Trust, was challenged. Thus the main issue was shelved and the bogey of a side issue raised. For days together sheets after sheets have been indited by the Parsi Press in which Sir Jamsedji has been openly bullied and threatened with all kinds of evil consequences in the language of perfect hooliganism. One editor was mean enough to taunt Sir Jamsedji about his pecuniary resources and to warn him that his good name, once lost would never be retrieved as he had none of his forefathers' colossal wealth. This attitude of the Press incensed the community all the more. Sir Jamsedji boldly stuck to his guns and his supporters cheerfully stood by him. The section of the Press above referred to openly preached the gospel of force and violence. How far it succeeded can best be judged by the deplorable scenes witnessed at the Town Hall last evening when rowdyism and hooliganism carried the day. The melancholy truth must be confessed that though the meeting was a technical victory for its convenors it was equally a triumph for its opponents. We were assured that only a formal protest about the constitution of the meeting would be entered by the protestants and nothing done to disgrace the memory of Sir Pherozeshah as they were all unanimous at least on this point. Yet the scum of the community consisting of hired cooks, corpse bearers, and others of their kidney were made to take forcible possession of the Town Hall. In a solemn meeting like this, be it admitted to our everlasting shame, that there were present some who were base enough to be present dressed in phantastic costumes as at a fancy dress ball. A still more deplorable phase of the meeting was the presence of a number of school boys armed with whisks and catcalls. It seemed as if they had been called there to learn how not to respect their elders. The rowdy element went to the Town Hall before 1 p.m. under instructions given by the Press in its ordinary and special editions. One newspaper report unblushingly admits this morning that its reporter went to the Hall at 12 noon under his master's orders and on being refused admittance by those in charge of the hall he dodged an entrance by the back door. The same report has magnified every little incident which told against the supporters of the meeting but is discreetly silent about the warm reception given to the editor who luckily escaped being lynched by the excited crowd though not before he had a smack of two violent raps on his head-gear. The rest your readers must have known from the report in your to-day's issue. You will thus see, Sir, that we, not for the baneful writings of a certain section of the Press the meeting would not have been what it was.

Before closing I may be permitted to explain my position. I belong to no party. There is no more love lost between me and the reformer than between me and the so-called orthodox party. I prefer to look at every question from its individual standpoint. The schoolmaster is abroad and time the greatest of Reformers is doing its work silently but surely. Even the mischievous Press cannot succeed where King Canute failed. There is no stemming the incoming tide. Time was when our fathers were levying a crusade against railway companies for not reserving classes for non-smokers. Time now is when my elders do not hesitate to approach me with the obnoxious tobacco weed between their lips and ask for the vote which is to find them entrance to that citadel of supposed orthodoxy the meeting room of the Trustees of the Panchayat. True the forces of lawlessness and disorder have prevailed for the time being but the seeds of disunion have been sown in the community of which we shall reap the harvest for ever and a day.—Yours, etc.,

DHUNJIBHOY JEHANGIR SURTI.

The Sessions Judge of Burdwan has disposed of a sensational case of dacoity, in which a Negro and four Kabulis with the assistance of a local Mahomedan were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of a Mahomedan villager on the 7th November last. The Judge acquitted the accused Kabulis and sentenced the Negro to five and the Mahomedan to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The acquitted Kabulis were re-arrested in connection with another dacoity case.

The Chief Engineer, Rangoon Municipality, while on leave at Home will avail himself of the opportunity to enquire into the various systems of street lighting. Need for this has arisen from the fact that the present electric lighting system is not considered satisfactory by the Municipal Committee. Recently there have been complaints on account of the heavy cost, which is becoming heavier as extensions are being made. The cost now has reached close upon two lakhs of rupees per annum and in the opinion of the committee carbon lamps are not only unsatisfactory but expensive.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rev. Alban Goodier's lecture on "Some Causes and Consequences of the Present War," St. Xavier's College Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre:—"Mignon," 9.30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marques and South Africa per extra steamer Nairung via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
"Ramnavami," Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Bombay Dog Show.
Excelsior Theatre: "Il Trovatore" 9-30 p.m. Lord and Lady Willingdon to attend.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, Fort, 3-15 and 3.30 p.m., respectively.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre:—"Aida," 9-30 p.m.
Meeting of Society of Professional Accountants, Graham's Buildings, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 13.

P. and O. steamer Salsette, with English Mails of the 24th ultimo due at 6 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre:—"Mignon," 9.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

TOM LYON.—Eldest son of the late D. Lyon Bombay Port Trust, at Renfrew on the 8th instant, by cable. Deeply regretted by his sister and friends in Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

April, 11.

Rifle Meeting.—The following Competitions will be fired on Tuesday, April 11th.
Blaney Cup (Cades).
Highland Challenge Cup.
and if time permits The Tennant Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup. Train 6.15 a.m., Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be supplied from Headquarters.
Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company, during week ending 15th April.
Tailor.—The Master Tailor will attend at Headquarters, from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m., on Tuesdays and Thursdays. All members requiring uniform should attend at the above hours for measurement or fitting.
Quartermaster's Stores.—Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing, etc., on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 6 to 8 p.m.
Cadets Drill Competition.—Cadets Drill Competition will be held, at Headquarters, at 5 p.m. Thursday, April 13th.
Musketry.—The Range is allotted to Officers, on Sundays, 16th and 30th April. All Officers are requested to complete their musketry on these dates.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink, at 9.15 p.m., on Friday, April 14th Members of the Bombay Volunteers Rifles will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free, one invitation for a friend: further invitations can only be obtained on payment of Re 1 each. Applications for invitations to be made to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters. Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, white.
N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess dress, uniform with caps or mufti (evening dress).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., commanding.

April, 10.

No. 123 Duties:—Duties for the week commencing 10th April, 1916:—
Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Weber.
Next for duty Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
No. 127 Parades:—Tuesday 11th instant at Colaba at 7 a.m. P. F. and D. R. F. Special.
Thursday 13th instant at Arsenal at 7 a.m. 15pr. Gun Drill.
Friday 14th instant at Colaba at 7 a.m. P. F. and D. R. F. Specialists.
Saturday 15th instant at Colaba at 7 a.m. P. F. and D. R. F. Examination.
No. 124 Examinations:—The Examination for range finders of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will take place on 14th and 15th instant.
There will be preliminary parade for the above on Tuesday next the 11th idem at Colaba North at 7 a.m.
No. 128 Strength:—No. 242 Sapper D. Elliott is struck off the strength of the Corps from 6th April 1916.
No. 107 Competitions:—No. 1 of sub. section will submit to the Adjutant list of teams competing for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield as early as possible.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALACK, Captain, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Instead of the Regimental meeting on Wednesday next, a General meeting will be held at Headquarters on Thursday next the 13th instant at 7 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The telegraph service for private telegrams with Canton and other places in Kwangtung is suspended until further notice.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. J. D. Batliboi was awarded a prize for "best historical costume" at the Skating Rink Fancy Dress Carnival on Saturday last and not Mr. J. D. Batliwala as announced yesterday.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m., on Sunday the 9th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Thursday next.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of a number of recent contributions in aid of the Hospital, bringing the total funds subscribed to Rs. 28,48,162-3-4.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

A meeting of the Society will be held at Graham's Buildings, Fort, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The form of the Balance-Sheet of Joint Stock Companies under the Indian Co.'s Act of 1913, will be discussed with particular reference to item "Capital."

ROAD ACCIDENT.

A shigram, belonging to Messrs. Byrne and Nanji and Co., was turning into Wodehouse Road from Colaba Causeway on Sunday when a taxi car came up from behind and ran into it, breaking the fastenings of the springs. The taxi car drove away immediately.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Malwa with the Australian Mails arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening and landed the following passengers in Bombay:—Mrs. N. M. Valpy, Rev. and Mrs. Haultain Miss K. B. Burnside, Miss M. Marvin, Rev. J. H. Allen, Mrs. J. H. Allen and two infants.

OPEN AIR SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a programme of Open Air Sports was arranged at Babula Tank for the Depressed Class children. Nearly 100 children took part in the sports and prizes were distributed at the hands of Shet Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsi who has kindly consented to bear the expenses of the sports.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN.

The opening ceremoney of the Poddar Girls' School of the Marwari Sammailan will be performed this morning at 8.30 in the building opposite to Fanaswari in the Day Sath Agairi Street, Gaiwari and at 3 p.m. (B. T.), the first anniversary of the Marwari Samailan will be celebrated in the Seth Morarji Gokaldas Market Hall, Kalbadevi, when Mr. Ramnarain Roia will preside.

A FATAL FALL.

Dr. M. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of James Forrido, a fireman on board the s.s. Saturnia, aged about 55. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased slept on the first floor of a house in Sukhlaji Street on the night of the 5th instant. At six o'clock in the morning he got up and went to a window near the bed, when he fell on the road. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the base of his skull was fractured. He died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 29 attacks and 30 deaths from plague on Sunday. Worli reported seven attacks and three deaths, Maratha Hospital five deaths, Parsee Fever Hospital, three deaths Byculla three attacks and three deaths, Northern Fort, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao and Mazagon, two attacks and two deaths each, Walkeshwar two attacks, Malhaluxmi one attack and two deaths, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Parel and Sewri an attack and a death each, Dongri and Market a death each and Kumbharwada, Kamatipura and Sion an attack each. There were 21 attacks and nine deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 129 against 75 on the corresponding day of last year and 128 in 1914. Of the 2,311 rats caught 147 were found infected.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

The voting for the election of a Bombay Mahomedan representative on the Legislative Council resulted at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon in the return of Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji. The other three candidates were:—Mr. Sharafally Mamuji, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani and Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala. Mr. Barodawala withdrew from the contest and the following votes stood in favour of the remaining candidates:—

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji	361
Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani	288
Mr. Sharafally Mamuji	218.

SOUTHERN DIVISION COUNCIL ELECTION

RESULTS DECLARED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 10.

The results of the Southern Division Council Elections were declared to-day. Mr. Belvi gets 33 votes, Mr. Danbli 21, Mr. Belvi was re-elected for the Municipalities.

Mr. Desai of Bijapur gets 27 votes, Mr. Shivamurti 13, Mr. Kargudri 12 and Messrs. Hebbal and Chaukar get nil. Mr. Desai was elected for the Local Boards.

Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy gets 203 and Mr. Pathan gets 222, votes. 26 votes were rejected as invalid Mr. Pathan has been elected for the Mahomedans.

RAILWAY OFFICER FOUND DEAD,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 10.

Mr. F. Stewart, platform inspector of the Delhi main station, was found dead in his quarters yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances.

His wife who had gone out, on her return, found him lying in a pool of blood with a revolver by his side.

The case is under enquiry.

The death took place yesterday morning at Calcutta, of Lady Palit, widow of the late Sir Tarak Nath Palit.

THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

LORD HARDINGE'S SUGGESTION FOR A MATERNITY HOME IN BOMBAY.

With reference to the appeal for funds for the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, Lady Willingdon has received the following letter from H. E. Lord Hardinge dated April 4th, 1916:—

Viceroy's Camp,
India, April 4th 1916.

My dear Lady Willingdon,

I have been greatly touched by the wonderful generosity with which Bombay has responded to my appeal for funds for the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women at Delhi. It is to me not only an indication of the approval by Bombay of the character of the institution and the benefits to be derived from it, but also a gracious tribute to the memory of the Lady whose idea it was, and upon whose initiative the institution is being created.

I understand from you that funds have now been promised for the creation of the three Cottages Wards at Rs. 62,000 each, for an Administrative Block costing Rs. 1,50,000, and for a Senior Professor's bungalow costing Rs. 21,000, all these buildings to bear the names of the respective groups of donors. You tell me that there will still be a balance of funds. May I make a suggestion. It is this. If the subscribers do not object, I would like you to retain this balance with a view to opening a permanent Maternity Home in Bombay, to be named "The Lady Hardinge Memorial Home." This idea pleases me, as I would like to feel that there is a permanent memorial to her in Bombay where two years ago, she spent two happy days, her last two in India, and where she received so much kindness and so many signs of love and affection from people on every side and of every class. I should like it so much if this could be done, but of course I only put forward this idea as a suggestion and leave it to you, dear Lady Willingdon, to decide.

Yours, very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENHURST.

The following further donations have been promised to Lady Willingdon for the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi:—

Mr. Hormasji Vakil from a Trust Fund, for the cost of the third and last Cottage Ward, Rs. 62,000; the Government tage Ward, Rs. 62,000; the Government Licencees of Bombay City further donation for the cost of a Senior Professor's bungalow, Rs. 21,000.

TOWARDS A BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BLOCK.

The late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 10,000, Collected in the districts of Bijapur per Mr. and Mrs. Kabraji, Rs. 6,000; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, G.C.I.E., Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, G.C.I.E., towards the Obstetric Ward, Rs. 5,000; the Chief of Kurundvad (Senior), Rs. 1,000; the Raja of Lunavada, K.C.I.E., Rs. 500; the Thakor Saheb of Dhrol, Rs. 500; the Chief of Kurundvad (Junior), Rs. 500; "A Symathiser", Rs. 250.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visted the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road, and the Byculla Club Hospital, yesterday.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O. who has been appointed Commissioner of Police, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last and takes over charge of his office from Mr. S. M. Edwardes on the 15th instant.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 9.

Mr. John Gordon, Attorney-General for Ireland, receives an Irish Judgeship in succession to Mr. Justice Boyd, resigned.

Mr. John Campbell, M.P., becomes Attorney-General for Ireland in succession to Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Justice Boyd received a baronetcy.

The death is announced of Sir Stafford Howard.

Sir Stafford Howard was Under-Secretary for India in Mr. Gladstone's Government, 1886.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

A YOUNG LADY'S COMPLAINT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 10.

Inspector W. King, of the Railway Police, to-day charged Guard William Hudson, with entering a ladies' reserve compartment and attempting to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Ivy Proudfoot, a young Anglo-Indian lady.

The incident is said to have occured on the night of the 1st March when Mrs. Proudfoot was travelling from Poona to her father's place at Belgaum, by the M. and S. L. Railway. Mrs. Proudfoot and her husband reside with the former's father who is a loco foreman at Belgaum.

At Alandi station the accused whom she knew, entered the compartment reserved for ladies when the train was in motion. He spoke about her good looks and later started taking liberties with her. She told Hudson to behave himself who then got out of the compartment and entered it at several stations. She shouted several times and tried to inform the station master but saw nobody.

Several witnesses gave evidence stating what they had observed.

The accused denied the charge. A charge would be framed on Wednesday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund benefitted to the extent of over Rs. 1,400 by the Cinema War Matinee given at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, for which every seat in the house was occupied. As the management had placed their stock of refreshments and chocolates, as well as the supply of programmes at the disposal of the War Fund there were no deductions whatever to be made. Much of the success of the matinee is due entirely to Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, who is an energetic war worker in Bombay. She and her daughters and friends sold programmes, flowers, etc., in the theatre. The films exhibited were appropriate to the occasion and were greatly appreciated.

Last night's concert, also in aid of war funds, was an equal success. It was arranged by Mr. Merwanji B. Casinath, the well-known Parsi amateur violinist, and was under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. The lengthy programme was contributed to by Mrs. Wakefield, the Misses E. D. Morgan, Serene and Franey Mulla Pheroze, and K. and S. Billia Messrs. O. Mori, T. Cole, Maneck D. Karaka, M. S. Pattloo, Merwanji B. Casinath, Mirza, Secretary, M. Batliwalla, A. Santoke and Pheroze. Boys from the Esplanade High School also did musical ju-jitsu and cricket exercises.

The present week's cinema programme is also attracting enthusiastic audiences, the Viceregal film still being splendidly received. The special drama is "The Supreme Test," a very fine example of the Universal Company's art, while the comic subject is called "Getting His Goat."

COUNTESS OF DUFFERN FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund was held at the Secretariat yesterday evening. Lady Willingdon presided, and among others present were Lady Tata, Lady Jehangir, Miss Benson, Col. Lloyd Jones, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mrs. H. A. Hepper, Mrs. H. Greaves and the joint honorary Secretaries Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji and Capt. Rigby.

The thirtieth annual report and statement of accounts up to 31st December 1915 were adopted.

The report, among other things, says:—

The Training School for Nurses at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals is running at full strength as in the past year, and Miss [illegible] the Lady Superintendent is entitled to credit for its successful management.

During the year under report, financial aid was given as follows:—

A grant of Rs. 480 was made towards the pay of a midwife nurse entertained at the Civil Hospital, Sadra, Mahikantha Agency, for the two years 1915-16 and 1916-17, and another of Rs. 120 towards the maintenance of a midwife at Haliyal in Kanara District for the year 1915-16.

There was held during the year one meeting of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee desire to express their warm acknowledgments to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for continuing their annual contribution of Rs. 7,000 to the Association, which enables the Training school to be run at full strength.

It was proposed that the need for additional quarters for nurses at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals having been felt sometime past, this meeting resolves on the recommendation of the Central Committee, to build a block of a ground-floor and two upper floors in the hospital compound, in order to provide the requisite accommodation, at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,000, from the funds at the disposal of the Association. This meeting further resolves that the block when built be called the Countess of Dufferin Block for nurses or some other appropriate name as the Central Committee may decide. The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Mrs. Hepper proposed and Lady Jehangir seconded the following resolution:—

That Rule 5 of the Regulations of the Association be amended in accordance with notice of motion given by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Hill at the last annual general meeting held on 30th March, 1915, by the addition of the following at the end of Rule 5 of the said Regulations, viz. "The Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and the Solicitor to Government shall be deemed to be ex-officio members of the Association and the Central Committee."

With a vote of thanks to her Excellency the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 10.

The Indian Women's University movement is making satisfactory progress.

Prof. Karve in his recent tour, visited Madras, Bengal, the Punjab and Ahmedabad.

Miss Krishnabai Thakur, Mrs. Namjoshi and Mrs. Athavale worked in Central India, Kathiawad, Berar and the Deccan. So far 760 persons have enlisted as voters in class (b) and 490 in class (c). The provisional committee of the University is at present engaged in framing a course of studies and the draft curriculm will shortly be published.

The first Senate of the University is being constituted and it will enter upon its duties in less than two months time.

The Consulate-General for Italy states that the position of Italian reservists in this country, has not changed up to this date and they are still temporarily exempted from being recalled to the army.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

ACCEPTED ON HINDU LINES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 10.

Many prominent gentlemen from various places have arrived here to attend the meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee.

Among them are Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Mazharul Haque, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Nawab Mahomed Ishaq Khan, Dr. Ziaudin of Aligarh, Sheikh Makbul Husain Revenue Minister, Kashmir, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan of Aligarh, Mr. Hakim Aminuddin, Dr. Abdur Rahman, Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi, Captain Ibrahim Khan of Rampur, the Hon. Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Abdul Hasan Inspector of Mahomedan Schools, Allahabad, Mr. Mahomed Musana, Deputy Collector, Allahabad, and others.

LATER.

At the meeting of the Moslem University Committee to-day, the Hon. the Raja of Muhamadabad presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) Having regard to the refusal of Government to grant to the Mahomedans a University on any principles other than those granted to Hindus, this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee has no other alternative at present but to accept the principles of the Hindu University Act, provided, however, that in framing the regulations the Government has due regard to the peculiar position the Aligarh College occupies in the scheme of the Moslem University and that the said regulations framed according to the Act, should be placed before the members of the Constitution Committee for their approval but if not accepted by it by a majority of two-third votes the said regulations should be placed before the Foundation Committee and provided also that powers are given to the Moslem University of recognising schools outside Aligarh similar to those exercised by Government Universities.

(2) That this meeting resolves that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen with powers to them to fill any vacancy caused in their number be appointed to draft regulations and submit the same to the Government for discussion:—Mr. Mazharul Haque, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, Dr. Ansari, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Dr. A. R. Bijnori.

(3) The Moslem University Foundation Committee records its deep sense of indebtedness to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali for their valuable services in the cause of the Moslem University and greatly regrets that their enforced absence has deprived the community of the benefits of their help and advice.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are declared to have passed the examination for the degree of M.A., held last month:—

FIRST CLASS.

128 F. A. Correa, 189 A. G. Gokhale.

SECOND CLASS.

33 K. H. Kamdar, 41 S. K. Lahori, 43 K. G. Limaye, 57 S. G. Panandikar, 95 R. D. Karparkar, 129 F. Dias, 133 J. S. Lam, 140 C. V. Joshi, 143 M. A. Buch, 147 G. G. Kevalramani, 155 K. N. Shah, 164 P. B. Zunjarkar, 165 P. J. Kanga, 166 M. K. Kevalramani, 171 B. T. Thakore, 173 U. A. Asrani, 176 S. N. Datar, 183 H. A. Patel, 185 G. T. Saraiya, 186 R. M. Shah, 192 M. M. Kopikar, 205 R. R. Vakharia, 206 N. A. Yagnik.

PASS CLASS.

5 P. B. Advani, 10 P. U. Bakharu, 11 S. S. Baswanal, 14 K. R. Bhende, 23 G. V. Dhavlikar, 24 Y. L. Dighe, 27 B. L. Gujarati, 28 J. R. Joglekar, 34 M. K. Dani, 39 A. M. Kuka, 42 R. S. Lala, 45 J. J. Mankodi, 46 C. M. Master, 51 P. N. Moos, 62 J. M. Pardeshi, 66 B. R. Patvardhan, 71 J. W. Sadgun, 72 L. A. Salazer, 76 D. A. Shah, 82 T. T. Thadhani, 91 G. S. Dandavate, 93 L. H. Joshi, 103 M. R. Shepare, 108 T. J. Bhojavani, 110 J. H. Gurusayani, 114 A. M. A. Khatif, 121 S. C. Joshi, 122 V. V. Kulkarni, 127 C. J. Boccaro, 130 C. H. D'Souza, 131 P. A. D'Souza, 134 K. D. Merchant, 136 R. V. Desai, 139 G. T. Bhide, 141 Y. D. Navadhe, 142 D. V. Bapat, 144 P. C. Desai, 146 K. R. Jessawalla, 148 P. B. Kevalramani, 149 S. V. Mavlenkar, 151 B. V. Mule, 153 N. M. Patvardhan, 163 T. B. Hardikar, 170 R. P. Singe, 172 A. G. Chandarchur, 174 N. M. Athavale, 184 P. K. Reke, 187 N. M. Antani, 188 R. H. Chaudhuri, 191 R. V. Joshi, 196 M. A. Palankar, 197 F. G. Mehta, 199 M. R. Mulla, 200 R. B. Mundle, 209 Tapibai Hardikar, 210 T. T. Kothawalla, 211 S. H. Lele.

95 R. D. Karparkar gets the Bhagwandas Parshotamdas Sanskrit Scholarship and Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

128 F. A. Correa gets the Chancellor's Gold Medal.

57 S. G. Panandikar gets the Kashinath Trimbak Gold Medal and Prize.

189 A. G. Gokhale gets the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship.

LAHORE AFFRAY.

DEATH OF STABBED STUDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The M. Sc., student, of the Government College, who was stabbed in Saturday night's affray died last evening in the Medical College Hospital.

It is said that he did not take any part in the affray but was present as a spectator.

Several D.A.V. College students who got broken heads or limbs are progressing favourably. Vigorous inquires are being made.

It appears that the relations between sections of the D.A.V. College and the Government College students have been strained for some time.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS (0) DRAW WITH YOUNG MEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION 0

These two teams met in the first round of the above tournament on the Oval yesterday, the result being an even draw neither side scoring. It was a most painful exhibition of hockey ever seen in a senior tournament and it should be an eye-opener to the Managing Committee of the tournament that teams which would otherwise do well in a junior tournament, should not be admitted in senior competition unless their status and strength are sufficiently known. Certainly the admission fee is not a very sound reason for the acceptance of the entry of a team in a senior tournament. It will save much time and trouble if these teams are advised to go up for the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. As matters stand, they have upset the existing arrangements for the playing off the ties.

The enjoyment of a lovely evening's sport was marked by a tame and scrambling exhibition, neither side being able to score. The Y. M. H. A. boys played for all they were worth and it was distinct hard luck that the Eastern Telegraphs which included some old players of repute could not put through even once—thanks mainly to the splendid goal-keeping by Hasper, the Y.M.H.A. custodian. The youngsters defended gallantly to the end and as for steps, mis-hits and scrambling, there was any amount of fun for the spectators. No score was registered in sixty minutes and the game dragged wearily along, Mr. Ward's call for "No-time" after extra ten minutes' play came as a great relief to the spectators. On the day's play the Eastern Telegraphs were undoubtedly the better team having a greater share in attack, which, however, was very scraggy and ill-concerted. Try as they would they could not score and the teams drew with honours equal.

The game will probably be replayed on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday.

The teams were:—

Eastern Telegraphs:—Alfonso; Cortinho and Gonsalves; Candozo Walker and Frest; G. Powell, J. D'Silva, G. Fernandes, Pereira and Underdown.

Y.M.H.A.—Hasper; Pain and Fagan; Wittenbaker, King and Maidment; Benfold, D'Aroine, Michigan, Davis and Jones.

Referee:—Mr. Ward and Captain King Mason.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

OVAL.

St. Vincent v. Byculla H. C.—5.40 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND.

Cathedral Old Boys v. Rangers.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

Capt. R. B. Spence beat N. Marryatt, 6—4, 6—0.

Bell beat J. D. Baker, 6—4, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

Capt. Kirkwood and Capt. Spence v. Marryatt and Teasdale.

Hogg and Bunbury v. Borissow and Major Loch.

PICNIC FOR THE WOUNDED,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to the letter received from the Bombay Entertainment Committee for the Wounded vide local papers of the 1st April the public who are already liberal supporters of various funds, do not agree with the Committee's suggestion that their donations which they have given for a picnic, should be sent to the War Relief Fund.

Amongst the many subscribers to the proposed picnic for the wounded were medical men, naval and military officers of high rank and orders some, may it be said, are on their way to, and some have returned from the front, also several ladies; but the bulk of offers in kind came from the business men of Bombay who expressed a desire to be present to see the brave lads enjoy their well earned treat. The disappointment of all subscribers is very keen, more especially to the ladies who have laboured in the making of cakes, etc. it is a disappointment not easily forgotten.

The Committee's suggestion that the donations be sent elsewhere is unthinkable, because the man in the street understands that a committee is formed to further its own object. Let us take for instance, as suggested, the War Relief Fund Committee and think for one moment of the noble example set us by Lady Willingdon, Mrs. Stanley Reed, the Hon. Mr. McBain and members and then consider whether these noble women and men could have raised such colossal sums and made good if they had met the public with a suggestion such as the Committee for entertaining the wounded, in its infancy, has.

Surely, a committee formed for the sole aim and purpose of entertaining the wounded can have but one object, that is, to give every facility that lies in their power to the public who are desirous of doing their little bit by alleviating the sufferings of the weak and wounded who have returned from the trenches a place, so it is said, likened unto Hell.—Yours, etc.

LOUIE KING.

Bombay, April 10.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 11, 1916.

A HARD CASE.

In a case which was before the Court of Small Causes, last week, the plaintiff consigned from Karanja to Colaba on the G. I. P. Railway line 52 bales of cotton, insured against damage or destruction by fire with the Motor Union Insurance Co. The Railway Co. delivered to the plaintiff in Bombay only 36 bales, the other 16 having been destroyed by fire at a point between Massawal and Mahiji. The plaintiff, therefore, sued to recover the value of these sixteen bales from the Railway Co., alleging negligence on the part of the latter, or, in the alternative, from the Motor Union Insurance Co., with whom the said bales were insured. On behalf of the Railway Co., it was contended that the fire was the result of a pure accident, and that, by the terms of the Risk Note, in form "H" executed by the plaintiff, the Railway Co. was absolved from all liability. The second defendants maintained that no cause of action had arisen against them, the plaintiff having failed to comply with the provisions of clause 11 of the policy, requiring the insured forthwith to give notice of any loss or damage and to submit, within 15 days of the happening of such loss or damage, a claim in writing with particulars of such loss or damage. The learned Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, remarked that the evidence showed conclusively that the bales in question were loaded in waggon No. 14821, which was a covered-in waggon of the type known in the Railway as "A." At 34 miles from Massawal eight of the waggons were derailed, and he was quite satisfied that the derailment was accidental. The fire probably must have been due to the friction caused by the derailment, as the smoke was first detected after the derailment. The learned Chief Judge was sure it was not due to any defect in the engine attached to the train, and he, therefore, acquitted the Railway Co. of all neglect in the matter. Fire was one of the incidents for which, under the railway receipt in form "H," the Company was not liable. As for the liability of the insurance company, the last part of clause 11 of the policy provided that no claim under the policy would be payable, unless the conditions stated therein were complied with. It was admitted by the plaintiff that no such notice of the loss and no such claim in writing as was required by the said clause had been given to the insurance company. The plaintiff contended, and with good reason too, that this omission was due to the delay of the Railway Company in informing him of the loss. Nevertheless, the learned Chief Judge could not see that the Railway Company was liable to the plaintiff, because the latter had lost his remedy against the insurance company. For, there was no evidence that the Railway Company knew, either of the insurance or of the conditions of clause 11, nor was there any contract between the plaintiff and the Railway Company to notify loss or damage to the plaintiff within a reasonable time. Under the circumstances there was no principle of law under which the Railway Company could be held liable to compensate the plaintiff for this delay. The learned Chief Judge accordingly dismissed the suit, but made no order for the costs of the Railway Company.

From the strictly legal standpoint the learned Judge apparently had no alternative than to pass judgment against the plaintiff, though in the equitable aspect, it will undoubtedly prove disconcerting for the public to learn, that because there is no specific contract between the owner of goods and a railway company, it is not incumbent on the latter to notify loss or damage *within a reasonable time*, more especially when it has been shown, that, it is possible for an insurance company to take advantage of an anomalous procedure of this kind to evade a payment, which the spirit of ordinary justice suggests should have been made without any demur. And as we have been told "there was no principle of law under which the Railway Company could be held liable to compensate the plaintiff for this delay," no time should be lost in incorporating in the law something which will compel railway companies to rise to a sense of their responsibilities by giving notice of the loss or destruction of goods *within a reasonable time* to the owners or consignors. It appears to be a monstrous proposition, that any owner should be, so to speak, gulled into a sense of security by paying for an insurance contract, which may be rendered an expensive void owing to the vagaries of or laxity in ordinary railway procedure. In this particular case, the plaintiff, in our opinion, was subjected to a dual misfortune, because, apart from the action of the Railway Company in withholding the news of the loss, the Motor Union Insurance Company took advantage of an enforced situation to evade payment of the claim, which we consider is utterly foreign to the spirit of justice which fortunately pervades the great body of underwriters as a class, who are doing so much in the interests of humanity by the admirable methods which they have devised in perfecting the [illegible] systems which are in v[illegible] in all its various brand[illegible] sense the conditions [illegible] insurance policy, are [illegible] degree, and so that t[illegible] fabric upon which the system is founded may not be undermined by fraud and become amenable to the attacks of swindlers or unscrupulous business tricksters, conditions are imposed which render underwriters fairly secure against organised depredations from quarters which might be tempted to exploit insurance as a source of profit instead of its primary and legitimate object of "cover." In law the policy conditions are of course binding, as the recent case under review has exemplified, but the full strength of existing rights under contracts are seldom enforced, when it would be abviously an injustice to insist upon them. In fact the insurance man's motto is to protect his policyholders, and he considers it his duty to protect them even though mistakes may have been made or acts committed in good faith, which, in the strict letter of the law, might vitiate a contract altogether.

It must, therefore, be clear to the unbiased mind, that unless some sort of an understanding of this kind had been arrived at by trade usage between assurers and assured, business would be likely to become irksome in the extreme. The enlightened manager accordingly interprets his contracts by a sense of justice towards his clients, rather than by the rights he may be entitled to by common law, and it is this predominant factor of the great rule of "give and take" towards the public, which has made the honest and liberal methods of high-class companies justly eulogised throughout the world. The pity of it is, that for the reasons we have already referred to, it is found necessary to incorporate conditions in a standard form of contract, which may expose a policyholder to the injustice the plaintiff in this case has suffered. And although such an occurrence may be extremely rare, the bare fact of the possibility arising may have a prejudicial effect on the good relations which have hitherto existed between the public and insurance companies. We hold no brief for insurance companies, but as this question is one which widely affects public interests, we think a certain amount of publicity should be afforded to the fact that the issue raised by the Motor Union Insurance Co. and upon which they declined to make payment of the claim, is an extremely exceptional one, which must have come as a complete surprise to the unlucky complainant, who was thus deprived of a benefit which he had paid for, and to which we consider he was fully entitled, morally, if not legally.

DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Few things are so commonly taken for granted as that after the war the constitution of the British Foreign Office should undergo a radical change so as to allow the fullest possible exercise of democratic control over its working. A certain feeling of dissatisfaction with the way in which international relations are formed and maintained exists in various degrees of acuteness in all democratic countries, where the diplomat is regarded more or less as an inconvenient relic of an aristocratic, if not autocratic, past, and therefore a reactionary force. The greatest count in the attack on the present system is that the Foreign Office is not so directly amenable to popular influence and control as any other department of public activity; that, in fact, in the determination and administration of foreign policy there is too much secrecy and consequently too little parliamentry control. Nor, it is maintained, is this the only drawback. It is said that the result of such secrecy is that it is not always the true interests of the people which determine the character of foreign affairs, but that they are conducted in accordance with traditions and shibboleths influencing the dominant personalities, which have either no application to modern times or have a tendency to endanger rather than preserve the peace of the world. The theory of the "Balance of Power" is, for instance, considered by many as not only out[illegible] but decidedly pernicious. Again, constitution of the Diplomatic Ser[illegible] is condemned, as it is rightly felt the service is kept a close preserve[illegible] the upper classes. But while this feeling of uneasiness as regards the Foreign Office is found to exist, it is curious that it is not so widespread as it might have been. This failure of the critics of the Foreign Office to gain any substantial support from the public may be ascribed partly, of course, to the traditional indifference of the British public in regard to foreign politics, but in a far greater degree, as the "New Statesman" points out, to two facts: firstly, that the diagnosis of the disease has been faulty and unconvincing, and secondly that many of the grounds for dissatisfaction have been more theoretical than practical. Thus in view of its undemocratic constitution, it is conceivable that the Foreign Office may commit the country to a course of action against the interests as well as the opinion of the people. Nevertheless, it is significant to recall that, apart from incidental failures and much criticism; this has never happened during the whole period that Sir Edward Grey has been in the Office. On the other hand, if the will of the people is regarded as the criterion, it has been found that the nation at large has always supported and approved the way in which foreign affairs have been conducted by him. It is, again, possible that the Foreign Office may enter into a secret alliance that may bind the country to make war in certain juncture of circumstances. But it does not need to be demonstrated that even if the imaginary secret treaty with France, for example, had really existed, it would certainly have been popular. The argument about the "Balance of Power," again, is not convincing. For though it would be an ideal state of things, if the affairs of the world could be conducted without the "Balance of Power," it is idle to deny that the policy of the Balance of Power has as real a meaning to-day as it had in the days of Napoleon.

A failure to study the actual conditions under which Foreign Affairs are conducted is the besetting fault of most critics of the Foreign Office, whose abhorrence of "secret diplomacy" is apt to ignore the fact that even in the most democratic government it is necessary to trust some one. What is therefore required is that the whole question should be discussed in a comprehensive manner and from an attitude that does not shirk the recognition of all the intrinsic difficulties involved. A discussion of such a character is essential at the moment, so that when peace returns, the best thinking minds of Europe are not found unprepared with a solution that will ensure the peaceful progress of humanity.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Chaplin.

The bestowal of a peerage on Lord Charles Beresford removed one inconvenient critic of the Coalition Government from the House of Commons. Now another is to go in the person of the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, who will also depart to the upper House, leaving the Dalziels, the Hogges and the Markhams to carry on the task of opposition without the portly leadership that has alone lent some sort of dignity to the Front Opposition Bench since the Coalition Government was formed. Mr. Chaplin deserves his peerage, if anyone ever did. Few living men have a longer or cleaner record of public life. He first entered the House of Commons in 1868 as member for mid-Lincolnshire and continued to represent that constituency until the great Tory slump of 1906, when he was defeated by Mr. Lupton, the anti-Vaccinationist, and had to seek refuge at Wimbledon.

His Political Career.

Thus he has very nearly celebrated his political jubilee. Mr. Chaplin was at one time thought to be marked out for great things, but the Presidency of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's Government of 1895-1900 was the high-water mark of his attainment and he was brutally left out of the next administration. That was a blow which, politically, he never survived. When the Coalition Government was formed and parties were left in a state of confusion, he assumed to himself,—and was readily accepted,—the leadership of the heterogenous collection of groups forming the Opposition. Mr. Chaplin has never been in the ranks of statesmen, but he is a man of undoubted ability, who owed his political successes in early life to his attractions as a platform speaker and his popularity in Society. He is, as every one knows, a great patron of the Turf and a steward of the Jockey Club. In 1868 he won a notable Derby with the famous Hermit. He was born in 1841.

A Mahomedan Chief Justice.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim as temporary Chief Justice of the Madras High Court marks a step in the progress of the Moslem community. Justice Abdur Rahim belongs to one of the oldest Moslem houses in Bengal and can trace his ancestry back several centuries. He belongs to the small circle of Moslems who, though they have long settled in Bengal, are thoroughly familiar with the Persian tongue of their forefathers. He is a ripe Arabic scholar and an authority on Moslem law, which he has studied in the original Arabic and Persian sources. His judgments are distinguished by their close and clear reasoning. The young lawyer pleading before Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim with his Amir Ali on Muhamedan Law and Wilson's Digest often finds himself confounded when confronted from the Bench with the authorities which lie behind the standard works of Musalman legislation. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim we believe is the first Moslem to attain the Chief Justiceship of a High Court. The late Justice Budruddin Tyabji was prevented from actually attaining the honour, which was conferred on him by his unexpected death. As a judge of the High Court Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim has conducted himself with the traditional dignity of the English Bench and with marked patience in listening to the forensic eloquence of able but subtle Madras practitioners.

Patriotic Productions Stunt.

Reuter's Agency seems unduly anxious to advertise the business enterprise described as the "British Patriotic Productions Company." The latest message concerning this flagrant boost tells us that Lord Hardinge has written to the British Patriotic Productions Company, "heartily approving its aims." We doubt whether his Lordship, if he were made aware of them, would approve of some of the "methods" employed by this "patriotic" body to achieve its "aims." A few weeks ago we reproduced in this journal the text of a circular letter addressed by this Company to the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair of Madras and also the redoubtable doctor's pungent reply thereto. The following passage from the circular will bear repetition:

"On receipt from you of a remittance of £50 and a copy of your best available photograph, together with the particulars requested in the enclosed Order Form, we undertake to prepare fifty slides of your portrait and to exhibit them in accordance with our scheme throughout Great Britain and France, together with a brief record of the services rendered by you in connection with the war."

Sliding Scale of Fees.

The fee of £50 proposed to be levied was for the purpose of enabling the doctor to get himself exhibited in portrait, along with other luminaries of the Indian Legislative Councils, for the edification of "public opinion" in allied countries. It has not transpired what fees will be charged to the Indian princes and nobles. But seeing that the above-quoted circular further on makes mention of a sliding scale of fees to suit the length of the purses of the persons approached, it may be taken as granted that the fees chargeable to the "Maharajas," "Rajas" and "Nabobs," will be in proportion to their individual rank and title. No doubt there will be found a number of notabilities and "honourables" who will readily pay the fees asked, or even ten times the amount, to get an opportunity of advertising themselves and their "war services" to the world, but we doubt if methods such as are followed by this self-styled "Patriotic" Company are worthy of encouragement even for the purposes of producing "an excellent effect" on English and Continental pubic opinion. Evidently, Lord Hardinge is unaware of the *modus operandi* of the "Patriotic Productions Co."

A New Maternity Home for Bombay.

As will be seen from Lord Hardinge's letter to H. E. Lady Willingdon, published elsewhere, his lordship on the eve of his departure from Bombay made a suggestion to her Excellency that a new Maternity Home to be named "The Lady Hardinge Memorial Home" may be erected in this city out of the balance that will be available from the funds subscribed in the Presidency, after paying for the three cottage wards, the administrative block and senior professor's bungalow that are to be built in connection with the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi in the name of Bombay. There is no doubt that Lord Hardinge's suggestion will be found readily acceptable to the numerous donors in this Presidency who have so generously responded to his lordship's appeal. At the same time one can understand how most welcome the proposal will be to Lady Willingdon herself, who, has taken the utmost interest in the problem of safeguarding infant life and has herself initiated a scheme for the training of "dhais." That Bombay stands in need of many more maternity homes than are to be found at present needs no demonstration. Dr. Turner, Health Officer of the city, has calculated that roughly 1,60,000 out of the 200,000 women of child-bearing age resident in Bombay or about 79 per cent., are either too poor or ignorant to call in skilled aid during confinement and live in one room tenements. At the same time one cannot mistake the steadily increasing popularity of the few maternity homes that already exist in the city. The poorer families, both among the backward classes and the educated middle class, are profiting by these homes more and more, instead of sending away their females to their native places at the time of confinement. The opening of a new maternity home, therefore, to commemorate the memory of the late Lady Hardinge, would be welcomed by every one in this city.

Female Education.

It is refreshing to find the following outspoken criticism in "The Statesman" in the course of a review of the progress made in two schools for Mahomedan girls in Calcutta:—

"Here, therefore, is a good work falling behind for lack of Government support. The usual plea put forward in reply to advocates of female education is that progress is necessarily limited by the slow rate of social advance in India. Mr. Chamberlain used this plea; the Government of India in their recent circular reiterated it. The truth seems to be that, as Mr. Hornell remarks in his last report, there is "a growing desire for education amongst Mahomedan women all over Bengal." The desire exists; the spirit of self-help is not lacking. All that is needed is genuine encouragement by Government in lieu of the apparently never-ending series of sterile resolutions and reports bandied to and fro between the Imperial and Provincial capitals."

That the desire for education and the spirit of self-help exist is undoubted. Genuine encouragement,—and of the practical kind,—is just the thing required.

Habituals and Criminals.

The question of treatment of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security is one of the problems of criminal administration which require immediate solution. Two classes of people are under sections 107 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code asked to supply security,—those who are asked to keep the peace or to show ostensible means of livelihood. If security is not furnished, the suspects are sent to prison for periods concerning which the magistrates have no option. And being herded together with and treated in the same way as prisoners convicted of criminal offences after regular trial, they naturally tend to become habituals. A Resolution moved by Mr. Keshav Pillai in the Madras Council sought to do away with this practice which, as he rightly pointed out, is not calculated to improve the morals of these men who are guilty of no offence or in most cases even of criminal tendencies and many of whom are not seldom merely victims of the anger of the police. The Government, however, could not see their way to accept the Resolution and confined themselves to giving the vague assurance that in jails care is taken to separate habituals from casuals.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AFTER 48 DAYS.

ENEMY'S SEVERE DEFEAT.

GERMANY WARNS GREECE.

OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA IMMINENT.

In the Verdun fighting the enemy is again adopting new tactics, confirming thereby the failure of previous attempts. After simultaneous assaults, he is now returning to alternative attacks east and west of the Meuse.

A German attack on the French line between Avocourt and Cumieres was launched with great force on a seven-mile front and was kept up desperately throughout the day. The only result was another hecatomb. The French resistance remains unbreakable.

The British hold at St. Eloi a considerable portion of the ground gained on March 27th, including three out of four main line craters.

Germany has warned Greece that a Bulgaro-German offensive in Macedonia is imminent.

M. Dragoumis, the Greek Minister of Finance, has resigned owing to the emptiness of the State coffers, and attacks regarding the restoration to Turkish owners of certain properties in Macedonia.

It is officially announced that the Russian destroyer Strogy rammed a submarine near where the hospital-ship Portugal was sunk in the Black Sea.

The German newspapers have not been allowed to publish a report of the proceedings in the Reichstag on Saturday when there were wild scenes.

The official report of the typhus epidemic in the British prisoners' camp at Hittenberg, is a terrible indictment of German neglect, cowardice and inhumanity. The condition of the camp made vermin and disease inevitable.

Gemany has disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Sussex.

LORD CHELMSFORD,

GREETINGS FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 10.

In reply to a telegram sent by the Chief Commissioner to Lord Chelmsford welcoming him on behalf of the people of the Central Provinces and Berar, the following telegram dated 5th April has been received from his Excellency:—"I thank you warmly for the message of welcome and the good wishes you have sent me on behalf of the people of the Central Provinces and Berar."

GERMANY'S WARNING TO GREECE.

BULGARO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

ANOTHFR HECATOMB.

UNBREAKABLE FRENCH RESISTANCE.

ENEMY'S CHANGED TACTICS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 10.

A semi-official statement says a German attack on the French line between Avocourt and Cumieres was launched with great force on a seven mile front and was kept up desperately throughout the day. The only result was another hecatomb.

The French resistance remains unbreakable.

Forty-eight days of fighting at Verdun have thus ended in the bloody defeat of the enemy.

VIOLENT ALL-DAY BATTLE.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 10.

The communiqué says, west of the Meuse there was a violent battle all day along the whole of our front from Avocourt to Cumieres, extending even to the eastern bank.

The premeditated evacuation of the Bethincourt salient was effected last night and enabled us to establish a continuous line from the Avocourt re-cult along the wooded slopes west of Hill 304, the southern bank of the Forges brook and north-east of Harcourt, rejoining our positions south of Bethincourt, Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt cross roads.

All this line was violently attacked but resisted the most furious assaults.

A GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The German offensive on the Morthomme-Cumieres front was bloodily repulsed.

The enemy's assaulting columns debouched in dense formations from the Cumieres wood and were caught by machine-gun and artillery fire and scattered, leaving hundreds of corpses. All attacks at Morthomme were also repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy made a simultaneous attack on our positions between Avocourt wood and the Forges brook, but was desperately resisted and everywhere repulsed.

ATTACK ON AVOCOURT.

Finally the enemy attacked one of our works north-east of Avocourt and succeeded in momentarily gaining a footing in our trenches, but was immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

Enemy artillery was very active east of the Meuse against Poivre hill and in the Douaumont-Vaux region and against all our second lines. Our artillery prevented the enemy's infantry leaving their trenches.

ENEMY'S NEW TACTICS.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

PARIS, April 9.

A semi-official statement says the enemy is again adopting new tactics, confirming thereby the failure of previous attempts.

After simultaneous assaults on both wings, he is now returning to alternative attacks east and west of the Meuse.

Fighting is now proceeding vigorously on the left bank. The French advance south-east of Bethincourt continues.

LATER.

German attacks have ceased while the French continue to make good progress in the important Douaumont region.

The communiqué says we continued to advance along the communication trenches southward of Douaumont and took 150 metres from the Germans south-west.

A German *coup-de-main* in Lorraine completely failed with loss to the enemy.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

200,000 MINIMUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 9.

Authoritive French estimates based largely on precise figures regarding the various army corps and smaller units place German losses at Verdun up to April 1st at a minimum of two hundred thousand.

Hitherto 239 infantry battalions and 23 pioneers have been engaged in what is called the shock army, of which eighty per cent have been sent to the rear to be reformed. Others have been reinforced on the spot.

Thus altogether 450,000 infantry have been engaged of whom 150,000 fell in the front lines and assaults. The rest of the losses were among artillery, troops in reserve, on communications etcetera.

It is understood that the German General Staff estimated that Verdun was worth 200,000, but this has already been exceeded and the goal is little nearer.

GREECE'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

EMPTY STATE COFFERS.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, April 9.

M. Dragoumis, Minister of Finance, has resigned in spite of all entreaties of his colleagues, owing to the emptiness of the State coffers and attacks regarding the restoration to Turkish owners of certain properties in Macedonia.

GERMANY WARNS GREECE

BULGARO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, April 9.

Germany has warned Greece that a Bulgaro-German offensive in Macedonia is imminent.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FUTILE SURPRISE ATTACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, April 9.

The communiqué says in the enemy attack between Mozli and Vodil we captured 136 prisoners. The enemy, relying on a surprise, came on in close formation and suffered very heavy losses.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

TURKISH ATTACKS NEAR TREBIZOND REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, April 9.

The communiqué says in the Riga region one of our mouromets airships bombed the enemy cantonments.

An enemy attack north of Lake Narotch was repulsed.

The Turks delivered three unsuccessful attacks against our positions on the Karadere river eastward of Trebizond.

THE BRITISH LINES.

THE ST. ELOI POSTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 10.

The British communiqué says a fokker yesterday descended in our lines. The pilot who was unwounded, was captured.

There was artillery activity to-day about Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt, Haisnes and Wytschaete. The enemy sprang a mine in the Hohenzollern sector.

We hold at St. Eloi a considerable portion of the ground gained on March 27th, including three out of four main line craters.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

A manifesto issued by 75 leading Eastern Republicans urges the claims of the former Secretary, Mr. Root, as a candidate for the Presidency.

UNJUSTIFIABLE GERMAN REPORT.

ALLEGED TREACHERY OF FRENCH TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 9.

A Berlin communiqué speaks of the heavy losses of the French at Harcourt, owing to the treacherous behaviour of some troops. The truth is that great German forces advanced against small French detachments, whose so-called treachery was to fight so valiantly, that they were punished by massacre to the last man.

The Germans are ever making greater use of the 1916 class. At Verdun, in Champagne and in Russia some units are now fifty per cent of this class.

GERMANY AND WAR.

WILD SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS SUPPRESSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 10.

The German newspapers have not been allowed to publish a report of the proceedings in the Reichstag on Saturday when there were wild scenes.

ENEMY SUBMARINE RAMMED

RUSSIAN DESTROYER'S EXPLOIT.

PETROGRAD, April 10.

It is officially announced that the destroyer Strogy rammed a submarine near where the Portugal was sunk.

SINKING OF SUSSEX.

GERMANY'S DISCLAIMER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, April 9.

Newspapers state that Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Sussex.

FIRST CLASS ALBERT MEDAL.

TALE OF RARE HEROISM.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, April 9.

A tale of rare heroism is revealed in the [illegible] connection with the [illegible] class Albert Medal to Lieut-Commander Warden.

A fire broke out at Boulogne on the ammunition ship Maine which was abandoned by the officers and crew. Lieut-Commander Warden went on board and discovered that high explosive cases were alight in the hold. He descended and separated them and then played the hose on them till the fire was extinguished.

Private Gimble, of the Middlesex Regiment, who assisted Lieut-Commander Warden, is awarded the Second Class Albert Medal.

The King hopes to present the medals personally, but Gimble is at present at the front.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 9.

The British steamer Adamton has been sunk.

LONDON, April 10.

The British steamer Zafra has been sunk.

The steamers Silksworth Hall and Glenalmond have been sunk. Three of the crew of the former are missing.

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

MELBOURNE, April 10.

Mr. Pearce, the Minister of Defence, in a speech to the Trades Unionists said the Commonwealth policy is to do utmost to assist the Allies to win. Their policy was voluntaryism but they were being defended by the conscript armies of the Allies and sooner than German rule he would have conscription. But he believed they could do their duty by voluntary enlistment.

INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, April 9.

The investiture at Buckingham Palace to-day was attended by fifteen officers of the Indian army, with whom the King chatted for some time.

PEERAGE FOR MR. HENRY CHAPLIN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 9.

Mr. Henry Chaplin has been raised to the Peerage.

Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P. was born in 1841. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church Oxford; made Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh 1890. He was elected a Member of Parliament for Mid Lincolnshire, afterwards the Steaford Division of Lincolnshire, 1868-1906; made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1885-86, President of the Board of Agriculture 1886-92; President of the Local Government Board 1895-1900; Member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture 1881 and 1893; Member of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding 1887; Member of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver 1889; Member of Royal Commission on Supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War, 1903; Member of the Tariff Commission, and Chairman of its Agricultural Committee 1904.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

HORRIBLE STATE OF PRISONERS' CAMP.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, April 9.

The official report of the typhus epidemic in the British prisoners camp at Hittenberg is a terrible indictment of German neglect, cowardice and inhumanity. The conditions of the camp made vermin and disease inevitable.

When the epidemic broke out the German officials and doctors fled and food was merely shoved through the entanglements for eight months.

Thus seventeen thousand prisoners underwent ghastly suffering, cooped up in 10½ acres without the possibility of getting clean. Six British doctors heriocally came to the rescue, and three were themselves stricken.

A BOMB ATTACK.

TEN LIVELY MINUTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

You will doubtless have seen, if you are in the habit of looking at the very meagre reports from the firing line in France, that there have been quite a number of small but successful bombing "stunts." These attacks, which are generally done at midnight, are, if properly carried out, of extreme use to us, as they enable us to show the Huns that is is possible to penetrate their trenches, even if it is only for fifteen minutes, bayonet any sentries who may be about, throw a few grenades into their dugouts and get safely back to our own lines before the general alarm has properly started.

For this purpose only a small body of picked bombers are needed, but it is necessary to have large covering parties, and, what is of more importance still, it is essential that the actual attacking party should know their own wire, and also a quick way through that of the enemy.

Until a way has been found through these obstacles very little can be done. They have to come out to patrol every night, so it is obvious that there is a way. The snipers generally find out their details and accompany the party as scouts and guides. It is necessary to have the help of our artillery, as a few shells placed mildly on the enemy back trenches would cause a very useful diversion.

We had been waiting for a favourable night, and those picked men had left letters, etc., in the company office just stating that they were going to attack and saying au revoir. For three nights we were all ready, but although it rained and blew hard after dusk, it always managed to be fine at the wrong time, with a good moon. However, as the fourth night was the last we had before going back to rest in the village, it was decided to try then and risk the weather, which was unfortunately fine. The artillery stood to, and Red Cross motor-ambulances were in waiting, together with the medical officer and staff for possible casualties. At 11.30 the first batch of twenty-five men cautiously climbed over our parapet, and advanced in groups of five.

"NO EASY JOB."

On the right and left flanks were the covering parties, whose duties were to get through, if the centre party were successful, and jump into the German trenches on each flank, bayonet and bomb anybody who got in the way, secure anything in the shape of booty, and then get back as best they could—no easy job for anyone.

In this particular case the whole attack broke down through no fault of ours. Directly the centre party reached the outer line of our own wire, and, indeed, before they even had time to get into proper touch with their flanking parties, the enemy opened fire. Flares went up machine guns barked, and bombs were thrown.

It was no good going forward, the attack was doomed. Five men fell at once, including our captain. He was leading, and a bomb fell right at his feet; quick as lightning he picked it up, but before he had time to hurl it back it exploded. He received nine wounds, but is still alive and doing well. We picked up our wounded and got back to our lines safely. The whole thing was over in ten minutes, and we were luckly to have so few wounded and none killed, but the dead ground helped us enormously.

My own impressions were somewhat blurred, but I remember an extremely cautious exit from our own lines, and then a sudden glare of light a few bombs some way off, then the "zipzip" of bullets all round us; finally, a sharp word of command from someone to retire, a quick rush and we were in our trenches again, safe but shaken, and everyone asking everyone else what had happened. So ended our attempt at bombing the enemy out of their first line. The artillery were not even asked to fire, and went on standing to until 5.30, quite unaware of the fact that the attack had come off; but, as a battery sergeant afterwards informed me, he did not mind himself as they had three rations of rum served out during the night.

With a dark, wet night and the wind in a good quarter, there is no reason why our next attempt should not be successful, and none will be more anxious to participate in it than the writer of these lines.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF KUT.

THE REAL BRITISH OBJECTIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

OUR SPHERE IN THE SOUTH.

Colonel Sir H. T. Holdich contributes an interesting article on Mesopotamia to the current number of "The Review of Reviews." He points out that the first objective of the British expedition was to secure the Persian oil wells near Ahwaz and the important post at Basra from being overwhelmed by Turks and Arabs, and to render ourselves masters of that part of Mesopotamia south of Bagdad in which we have always considered our interests to be paramount.

"By a series of brilliant victories over the Turks," Sir Thomas says, "this objective has been partly accomplished, and so long as we hold a strong position at Kut-el-Amara it is practically assured.

"The reason why Kut is important strategically is that it commands the two great waterways southward—i.e., that of the Tigris, which leads to Amara (a convenient base from which the Turks were able to strike at the oil fields), and that of the Shatt-el-Hai, which connects the Tigris with the Euphrates at Nasrio (or Nasireyeh), from which place the Turks were able to threaten Basra and the communication with the Persian Gulf."

The occupation of Bagdad the writer regards as a secondary objective, which was probably no part of the original programmes, but which undoubtedly would have been a most important achievement, valuable politically as an offset, if no more, to the German occupation of Constantinople. Widespread floods had been the immediate difficulty in the way of advance. The Turks now in considerable force, have been able to maintain themselves in improved lines of defence to the east of the village of Kut, with Townshend's weak division at Kut behind them, and Aylmer's force in front. The harassing movement by which they were cleverly driven out of this position by Townshend's force when advancing to Bagdad is, in Colonel Holdich's opinion, no longer possible to Aylmer, who has already found his enemy prepared for such a manoeuvre.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

In regard to the extent of German influence in the region he remarks:—"Had there been no war, and had the expansion of international interests proceeded on normal lines, as recognised by our Government, it seems probable that the occupation of Bagdad by German engineers busy with railway expansion and German speculators equally busy with the problems arising out of the scheme of reclamation by irrigation, which is already well advanced, would not have been long delayed. Its military occupation presents another aspect altogether, for it could hardly take place unless Turkey-in-Asia, as well as Constantinople, should advance from the sphere of financial and commercial interest into some form of protectorate, such as has already been foreshadowed by German politicians. This would be a distinct blow to British prestige, and we may hope that it will never take place."

A RICH PRIZE.

Mesopotamia, he adds, would be a rich prize, and a great set-off (if necessary,) to the loss of Germany's colonies elsewhere. Northern Mesopotamia would afford an excellent base for further aggression in the direction of Persia and the further East.

"It is impossible to ignore the fact that a great future awaits Mesopotamia," says Colonel Holdich, "and that the key to the realisation of this promise lies in the city of Bagdad." The writer thinks it would be premature to reckon on the Russian occupation of Erzerum exercising any direct influence on the position of our forces at Kut for some time to come. "It may be found necessary," he says, "to withdraw Turkish troops from Bagdad eventually, and certainly it is unlikely that any large reinforcements will be added to the Turkish armies already in the Mesopotamian field; but more vigorous efforts than ever, will be made to keep us from advancing further, and the distances between Bagdad and any Russian field force are far too great and too difficult to admit of any expectation of direct assistance from Russia. Besides we should not require such assistance. It would be an admission of weakness; that is not to be thought of. It is for us, and us only, to see to Bagdad."

CORPORATION AND COMMISSIONER.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

MR. BAPTISTAS' PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday rejected a proposal to convert the Nakhoda Tank behind the Elphinstone High School into a swimming bath, and discussed a proposition about the constitutional position of the Corporation and the Commissioner.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Dr. D. B. Master proposed:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the approximate cost of converting the Nakhoda Tank behind the Elphinstone High School into a swimming bath for the use of the students of the schools surrounding it and the probable monthly charges for its maintenance."

He said it would be a good thing if the tank was converted into a swimming bath, as it would be beneficial to the health of the schoolboys.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it would be impossible to convert it into a good swimming bath, and he did not think the water could be used for the purpose of a swimming bath.

The Commissioner said he agreed with Mr. Petit. A Committee that had been appointed for the consideration of the subject, had stated that the place bred mosquitos, and the water was used by the poor people in the locality. Where were the poor people to wash their clothes if the tank were converted into a bath? It would be a costly thing to change the water every three days, as it would be necessary to do if it were changed into a swimming bath. If a bath was necessary one could be constructed on Backbay. He did not think that a report from the Commissioner now would induce the Corporation to change its opinion.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought it would be a folly and a waste of money to convert the tank into a swimming bath.

Mr. A. M. Tod agreed with Mr. Navalkar.

Dr. D. B. P. Master, replying on the debate, said swimming baths should be provided in different parts of the town.

The motion was defeated.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Mr. J. Baptista moved:

"That it is incumbent upon the Commissioner to loyally abide by the resolutions of the Corporation forwarded to him for information and guidance unless the same contravene any provision of the Law. In the latter cases the Commissioner should without delay call the attention of the Corporation to the alleged infringement of the Law."

Mr. Baptista said this proposition raised a question of great constitutional importance, and it involved the question of the dignity of the Corporation and harmonious co-operation in municipal work. The underlying principle of the municipal constitution was that the Corporation was the supreme authority whom the Commissioner must obey. His proposition only affirmed what the law declared to be the constitutional position between the Corporation and the Commissioner. The status of the Commissioner was inferior to that of the Standing Committee and that of the later inferior to that of the Corporation. The entire executive authority was vested in the Commissioner subject to the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation in some matters, but the municipal government of the city was vested in the Corporation, which under the Municipal Act was the supreme governing body. Their late lamented colleague Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had seized every opportunity to point out this fundamental difference between the position of the Corporation and the Commissioner. But it was absurd, the speaker continued, to suppose that the Corporation could be the governing body, if the Commissioner disobeyed its orders.

A RESOLUTION IGNORED.

The Corporation had full power to compel obedience from the Municipal Commissioner to remove him. The Corporation could pass a resolution and the Government was bound to remove him. But the far more effective power of the Corporation was its power over the purse. The Corporation was the master of the budget and if no salary of the Commissioner was provided, the Commissioner would not be able to work as no man liked to work without remuneration. So far as the supreme authority was concerned, no one had disputed that the Corporation was the master. The Commissioner had to please the Corporation, but sometimes the tables were turned and some councillors tried to please the Commissioner. The necessity for this resolution arose because the Corporation had passed a resolution requiring the Commissioner to make a certain list of voters, which was sent to the Commissioner for his information. But the Commissioner had ignored this resolution and declined to give the information. He would not have liked to bring in such a resolution on the eve of Mr. Cadell's retirement but this was an important matter. Formerly some of the councillors were attracted to the Corporation by disinterested motives, but some were attracted by a knighthood or a dinner at Government House and the mention of his name the next day in the local papers. The municipal elections had become a great scandal now, and the Corporation passed a resolution asking the Commissioner to furnish certain information, which he had purposely withheld from them. The committee appointed by the Corporation had said that it was obligatory on the Commissioner to furnish this information. There was no mincing of matters. The Corporation had unanimously accepted the resolution and gone to Government who had amended the rules. Mr. Sheppard had loyally furnished the information required, but in 1912 it was stopped by Mr. Cadell. Mr. Cadell had turned a deaf ear and refused to give the information

DIGNITY OF CORPORATION.

Continuing, Mr. Baptista said the Commissioner refusing to supply the full list, asserted that it would an incentive to corruption to disclose the details of voting. The Commissioner had had the hardihood to say so against the collective experience of the Corporation, charging them with trying to continue corruption. It showed that Indian character was a sealed book to Mr. Cadell. Did Mr. Cadell contend that Mr. Sheppard, an Englishman, had not understood the plain English of the Municipal Act? Mr. Cadell's refusal to supply the full list after the Corporation had expressed its definite opinion in the matter was defiance. If the Commissioner was entitled to ignore a deliberate resolution of the Corporation there could be no dignity of the Corporation left. He had admired the British virtue of fearlessness in carrying out his duty, but there was another British virtue which he had admired, and that was, obedience to higher authorities. Such an indignity could not have been tolerated in any European city and the premier Municipality in India should not tolerate it. He hoped that the Corporation would rise to the occasion. They would be wanting in self-respect if they did not accept the resolution after what had happened

MR. WADIA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it was only recenlty that the matter of the voting lists had been brought forward and Mr. Cadell had said that it was not in the public interest to publish this information and that he was entitled to do so under the Act. If the Commissioner honestly believed in this, then he could not understand how he had disobeyed the Corporation in the matter. He therefore moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of the opinion that there was no necessity for passing a resolution and informing the Commissioner that he had not loyally abided by the wishes of the Corporation.

Mr. A. M. Tod, seconding the amendment, said everybody knew the kind of cavassing that in some cases went on for two years before the election, and he thought it would conduce to undue pressure being put upon voters and to most persistent canvassing if they let candidates know how voters had voted

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna rose to support the amendment. He said it was only a question of how the section in question was to be interpreted. Some had interpreted it in one way and Mr. Cadell in another. They had sought solicitors' opinion in the matter and he was sure Mr. Cadell would be the first to act upon that opinion whichever interpretation was put upon the wording of the section. He thought Mr. Baptista should not have brought this proposition before they had got the solicitors' opinion in the matter. He asked the Corporation to pass the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not for the Commissioner to judge whether it would be in the public interests of the city or not to supply the full details of voting. This was a matter for the Corporation to judge and once that body had expressed its opinion in the matter the Commissioner should not have refused to supply the information.

SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the proposition moved by Mr. Baptista was a self-evident proposition in which there was nothing unconstitutional or unreasonable. It should be clear to anybody who read the Municipal Act aright that the Commissioner was bound to loyally carry out the decisions of the Corporation, that the municipal government of the city was vested in the Corporation and that subject to certain limitations executive powers were vested in the Commissioner. These propositions were self-evident, but it should be borne in mind that though the Corporation were the supreme authority, there were certain provisions of the Act, by which the Standing Committee and the Commissioner enjoyed certain independent powers. The Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner were three co-ordinated authorities. However, the real power of determining matters in regard to the power of the purse rested absolutely with the Corporation. It was a complicated constitutional position which it was rather difficult to understand. But Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had often pointed out that the real municipal government of the city was vested in the Corporation and that that body had certain powers of control exen as regard certain independent powers of the Commissioner.

NEED FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The speaker instanced a case in which the Corporation had exercised this control in a matter in which the Commissioner had absolute powers. This happened some years ago when the then Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, appointed somebody to a post. It was absolutely within the powers of the Commissioner to make all appointments except three or four and he could have said so to the Corporation. The views of the latter however prevailed in that matter. This showed how even in matters where Commissioners had certain independent powers the Corporation could exercise control. For the success of local self-government it was essential that the Corporation and the Commissioner should cordially co-operate and it should be said to the credit of the different Commissioners that that was the spirit that largely actuated them. The Corporation had the power of bringing forward a resolution expressing an opinion that the executive power of the Commissioner should be discharged in a particular manner and the speaker had known no Commissioner who had deliberately flouted the Corporation's wish.

He had not come across, said Sir Ebrahim, a case in which a Commissioner had defied the wishes of the Corporation, even when he had the full power to do so. So far as the publication of the lists was concerned there was not a shadow of a doubt that the intention of the Corporation had been that the publication of the lists had given rise to a large improvement in the elections. The whole question was the interpretation of the section whether discretionary power was given to the Commissioner or it compelled him. He thought counsel's opinion on the point might be taken.

Mr. R. S. Navalker thought they must get counsel's opinion on the point.

Dr. Sukhia gave specific instances regarding the low-lying tract at Mahalaxmi where the Commissioner had against the specific wishes of the Corporation allowed rubbish to be dumped. He twitted Mr. Wadia on the shortness of his memory; one of the resolutions was moved by Mr. Wadia himself. With regard to the voting list, Sir Pherozeshah, whose legal acumen could not be doubted for a moment, himself had moved that the resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for his guidance.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

Mr. Cadell said the question had been fully discussed and was now referred to the Solicitor for his opinion and he thought it was rather premature to bring this resolution now. He thought Mr. Baptista had brought this resolution forward on the eve of his retirement with a view to attacking him. He did not like to discuss the question now, as it was before the Solicitor for his opinion. The section empowered the Commissioner to administer in the particular case to the best of his ability. The Corporation by their resolution regarding the publication of the voting lists, were trying to deprive the humble voter of the very protection which they asked for themselves. Was it fair, he asked that the poor voter, who might be employed in a mill or in another humble capacity, should not have this simple protection? What he had done, he had done in the public interests. It was no use asking for more democratic powers when they did not use the democratic powers they already possessed. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court had recently ruled that it was not legitimate to ask for a list of voters, and he had withheld these lists in the public interests. He regretted they thought that the Commissioner had flouted the authority of the Corporation. He did not want to be bitter but he regretted very much that some members had said that the Commissioner could be removed, or his pay withheld. He had discussed the question fully with Sir Pherozeshah, and he had never told the speaker that the dignity of the Corporation had been lowered, and when such a distinguished councillor did not think so, it was strange that Mr. Baptista should come to that conclusion. He had never intended to lower the dignity of the Corporation. They might have waited until they had before them the opinion of counsel. It was to be regretted that at the last moment they should pass a resolution of such a nature.

Mr. Baptista said he had not attempted any personalities at all. When Mr. Tod spoke to him in the matter he told him he would not move the proposition if the Commissioner accepted the constitutional question raised in the proposition. Now that the Commissioner said he had no intention of flouting the Corporation, he (the speaker) did not wish to press his proposition. He asked permission to withdraw it.

The proposition and the amendment were withdrawn, and the Corporation adjourned.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

CAWNPORE BOARD AGAINST COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 10.

At a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held today the following resolution was adopted by 16 votes to four:—"The board desire to place on record that it still adheres to the opinion expressed by it in 1911, on the question of separate communal representation, and records its strong protest against the separate and excessive representation granted to a particular community under the New Municipalities Bill, and regrets that it should not have been consulted in a matter which totally affects its constitution. The provisions embodied in the Bill adversely affect the interests of 74 per cent. of the population of Cawnpore which contribute a still higher proportion of taxes and which have the effect of allowing 50 per cent. weighting on the percentage of the Moslem population."

"It respectfully requests the Local Government to communicate the resolution of the Board to the Government of India."

The Board also by a large majority decided to recommend that the number of elected members should be increased from 21 to 29 and the Board should in no case be dissolved, but seven out of eight additional seats should be given to Moslems to complete their number if the new Bill becomes law.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

At to-day's share market the sellers of jute mill shares out-numbered the buyers with the result that inactivity prevailed and only a small volume of business was reported, the rates being generally easier all round. The market closed without any improvement. Coal shares attracted a certain amount of attention and ruled fairly steady but there was not much demand for these securities.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16/4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 13/8, Burradhemo 10/6, 10/10, Huntodhi 13/12, Lukortoa 18/4, Jumoni 4/8, 4/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 7, 7/4, South Govindupr 7, Standard 28/4, 28/8.

Jute:—Alliance Ord 389, 384, Budge Budge Ord 421, 422, Clive Ord 128/8, 129, 130, Empire Ord 36/4, 36/8, Fort Gloster Ord 419, Fort William Ord 138 & 1, 136, Howrah Ord 247, 237, 238, 236, Kamarhatty Ord 357/8 to 361, Kankanarah Ord 470, Northbrook Ord 33/2, 33/6, Soorah Ord 159.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co 105, Dunbar Cotton pref 44, Mengibol Rubber 18/4, 18/8, Titagarh Paper Ord 95, 95/8, 96, Triton Insurance 37, 38.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82 to Rs. 82/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 82/6 to Rs. 82/8.

IN A MONEY DELUGE.

THE NEW YORK WAR BOOM.

New York is one of the tragedies of the war, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Mail."

Yet even as I write the words they seem absurd. Where is the suggestion of tragedy? I look out over the city from the sixteenth floor of my hotel and everything seems as usual—the same crystalline brightness of the atmosphere, the same white whiffs of steam against the bluest of skies, the same glimmering panorama of speckless, towering edifices. Or I watch it at night gemmed and twinkling with a billion lights—the same New York one has always known, with a movement, a joyousness, an exhilaration quicker and sharper edged than anything we ever had in London.

Where then is the tragedy? Why, precisely there; in this very fact and condition of sameness. New York, incredibly enriched by the war, is pursuing the old life, playing the old giddy social game as though nothing else in the world mattered or even existed. The gayest, the most crowded, the most altogether hectic season in its history is drawing to a close.

The social pace on Manhattan Island was always a hot one. This year it has been a gallop. New York was always a pleasure-loving city. But in the past few months it has eclipsed all its own frenzied records. It has known many booms but never such a boom as the war has brought it. It has been deluged before with spates of money, but never with such a sustained and wholesale inundation as this. It has seen millionnaires spring up by the score, but now it aires spring up by the hundred.

How little Americans really care for dollars is shown by the prodigality with which they spend them. They enjoy the pursuit; they are glad to have the symbol of victory in their hands and pockets; but they are the last people in the world to hoard what they have gained. Instead, they fling it around with unrestrained gusto. One cannot imagine an American miser. In this careless, spendthrift atmosphere, among these insatiable gamblers, he would either be reformed or snuffed out.

And of all the cities in the Union, New York is the one with by far the most ample facilities for relieving Americans of their winnings. It exists very largely for that end, and long practice has made it almost as expert as Monte Carlo. But never before has it had anything like the opportunities of the past few months for indulging its art. All the Americans who need to live abroad and all who were accustomed to flee to Europe from the terrors of the American winter have this year flung themselves upon New York. The metropolis was never so choked with people who were itching to spend within its borders the money that in the years of peace plastered Paris and Egypt and the Mediterranean.

And besides these repatriated sons and daughters of the Republic, cut off from their normal scenes of pleasure and obliged to fall back upon New York as at any rate better than nothing, there has been a vast influx of new millionaires, the direct product of the war. I do not know how much the Allied Governments have already spent or agreed to spend in the United Sates. But it can hardly be less than £500,000,000. I do not know what increase as the result of the war has been made in the market value of American securities, but it has certainly been prodigious; and there are scores of companies engaged in producing munitions whose shares are quoted to-day at anywhere from £33 to £80 higher than the figures of a year ago. And in addition the bank deposits show an increase of some £200,000,000, and thousands of men of moderate means have become wealthy, and wealthy men have become millionaires, and millionaires have become billionaires through their ownership of the indispensable raw materials of war.

There has never been anything like it. Even in the great days of the steel boom of nearly fifteen years ago, when every train that reached Manhattan Island seemed to deposit fresh carloads of Western millionaires consumed with the one ambition to outshine and outspend the effete and conservative denizens of New York—even then the hotels and theatres were not so crowded, Fifth Avenue was not such an impassable jam of superlative cars, the opera was less bediamonded, the restaurants saw fewer dinners that would have made Lucullus gasp and stare, luxury was less of a commonplace, and extravagance rioted less obtrusively than to-day. New York then was merely intoxicated with money. To-day it reels and staggers and stinks with it.

On one fresh from the heroic temper, the earnestness and abnegations of England, the city, in its present dementia of profligacy, makes an appalling impression. And it appals him not less when he reflects that a bare two years ago the aimless, tawdry life which he finds here in full swing was not essentially dissimilar from the life that he and his were leading on the other side of the Atlantic. Well, we in England have put all that behind us for a very long while to come. New York also may be roused, and at no very distant date, to a nobler mood. But for the present its immersion in getting and spending shuts off from it Europe and the war as with an impenetrable curtain.

It is in vain that the papers here publish from all the belligerent nations brilliant and comprehensive accounts of what is going on. Nobody has time to read them. Still less has anyone time to reflect upon them—anyone, I mean, in that dining, dancing, infinitely beparagraphed section of New York that calls itself society, and that misrepresents the metropolis in the eyes of America and the world.

But outside the whirl and froth of an existence that seems a continuous orgy, there are sober, sensitive, keen-thinking men and women to be met by the hundreds in whom the war and American policy in regard to it usurp all other thoughts and emotions. They are the people who support the innumerable war charities with which New York abounds. Heart and soul they are with the Allies. Heart and soul they denounce and abominate the figure their country has been made to cut during the past eighteen months. No Englishman would dare to say one half the things that are said in New York about President Wilson's diplomacy; and nowhere I suppose in the world will one hear more passionate indictments of Germany and the Germans.

And now and then across the label of pleasure will be heard the majestic voice of a Choate or a Root, or the full-blooded notes of a Roosevelt, or the less resonant but not less earnest utterances of minor notables, who have seen with their own eyes the cataclysm that has overtaken Europe. They are worth listening to. Their speeches breathe the authentic spirit of that virile, idealistic Americanism which is very far from being an exhausted force, which even in New York is not dead, to which even New York will respond when the right man makes the right appeal.

The time may not be far away when this splendid city will put away its toys and its junketings and prove itself as rich in the virtues as it certainly is in the follies of a great metropolis.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. T. Almond, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Wood, North Staffs.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. S. J. Armstrong, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. E. Bridson, Royal Lancasters.
Captain F. W. Buikinshaw, Artillery.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N. E. Blakeway, Dorsets.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Piper, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Frost, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. F. N. Grimwade, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major J. H. Gill, West Yorks.
Major A. D. Murray, Engineers.
Captain C. P. Daniell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain T. Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R. P. Ward, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain E. L. Spiers, Hussars.
Captain H. C. Williams, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. W. E. Baynes, Coldstreams.
Lieut. E. McGilmore, Suffolks.
Lieut. N. McCall Smith, Medicals.
Lieut. R. J. Richardson, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. H. F. Stringways, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Batson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Bramwell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Cramond, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Evans, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. S. Main, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Nevitt, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Siddons, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Osborne, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Tollworthy, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Stephenson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Taylor, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Wharton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. W. V. Whilby, Leinsters.

LATER.

KILLED.

Captain J. W. Morris, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. W. W. Park, Hertfordshires.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Chambers-Hunter, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. G. Harter, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. Forsyth, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Reece, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Glasgow, Sussex Regiment.
Captain R. R. Russel, Royal Scots.
Lieut. C. Griffith, West Yorks.
Lieut. N. Parrington, West Yorks.
Lieut. C. E. Humphrey, Gordons.
Lieut. D. Wolridge-Gordon, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Bayliss, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Bennett, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Butterly, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Dixon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. O. Campbell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Greene, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Hunter, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Lambert, Hertfordshires.
Second-Lieut. T. Mackentosh, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. Mansfield, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Morell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Telfer, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Whittall, Royal Lancasters.

INDIAN ARMY VETERAN'S DEATH.

LATE CAPT. MIRZA IBRAHIM BAIG SUBEDAR BAHADUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 10.

Capt. Mirza Ibrahim Baig Subedar Bahadur, of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, died here at the age of 64 years on Friday morning. The deceased came of a family which has been connected with the 3rd Bombay Infantry ever since it was raised in 1766, when the great grandfather of the deceased, Mirza Rustom Baig, was made Subedar in the regiment. Mirza Rustom Baig's sons and grandsons have all followed as officers in the 103rd Mahrattas and the family history is connected with Mysore and Mahrattas Wars, campaigns in the Punjab and Persia. Captain Mirza Ibrahim's father saw service in China, Abyssinia and during the Mutiny, while the deceased officer himself, joining the regiment in 1868, went through the Abyssinian and Malakand campaigns and expeditions to Buner and Zoab Valley. The deceased was made Subedar Major in 1886, received 2nd class Order of British India in 1887, and 1st class in 1888. He was mentioned in despatches by the Duke of Connaught in connection with the Berbera expedition. He retired in 1900.

SINKING OF THE SUSSEX.

Further details of the sinking of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co.'s steamer Sussex (1,117 tons) which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Friday March 24, between Dieppe and Folkestone are to hand. There were 386 passengers on board, mostly French. The vessel was subsequently towed to Boulogne.

There were 20 Americans on board the Sussex. Seventy per cent. of the passengers were women and children, chiefly Belgian refugees going to the south of France. The passage was uneventful until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When approaching the French coast a torpedo suddenly struck the vessel amidships, crashing into the engine-room. Several of the engineers were badly injured. A wireless message was sent out. The passengers betrayed no panic, and, the Captain showing great presence of mind, everything worked like clockwork. The steamer's decks were littered with lifebelts and lifesaving apparatus. The lifeboats were swung out, and rafts were made ready for launching. All the officers were on the bridge, keeping an extra look out.

The Sussex carried 1,200 bags of mails. Some of the survivors were in the water four hours. M. Channox, Inspector of the Orleans Railway, on being interviewed, stated that the vessel left Folkestone on a fine calm day. He was entering the dining room when there was a violent explosion at 3 o'clock, and a great column of water was thrown up, and fell on the deck. He found himself amidst wreckage of all kinds. Several passengers who were leaning over the side, and also some of the crew, saw the wake of a torpedo. Two of the crew were killed, and altogether there were about 30 victims. Everyone was provided with lifebelts. The ladies' first class cabins and the dining saloon remained above water, but were considerably damaged. The first lifeboat launched capsized. The water-tight doors of the Sussex worked efficiently in resisting the inrush of water.

Many survivors were picked up by boats rowing round the vessel. The wireless apparatus was damaged, but a makeshift was rigged up, and a message was sent to Boulogne, from where the trawler "Marie Thérese" came at 11 o'clock at night, and took off most of the passengers. Subsequently a British boat took off the others, while another towed the Sussex to Boulogne Harbour.

The British Red Cross Society at Boulogne cared for the rescued persons.

The buoyancy of the Sussex was due to the strength of the watertight compartments. The passengers included several nurses with all their equipment handy, and they quickly attended to many shocking cases of injury.

Two Americans have signed depositions stating that they saw the torpedo.

Of the 386 passengers, 69 were landed at Dover.

Mr. James McGillivray, a Manchester man, one of the survivors, said:—"Just before the explosion, a British dirigible flew over the steamer, and returned to England. The steamer's bow was blown away. One of the lifeboats capsized, and helpless women and children were tossed into the water. The scene on the Sussex was most desolate, crowds of persons awaiting what seemed an inevitable death. Passengers on the rafts, or clinging to pieces of wood, were looking piteously for help, which, owing to a mishap to the aerial mast, was not forthcoming. There were then no ships in sight, and women were bailing the boats with hats and handbags. As the ground swell increased, we returned to the Sussex at 7 in the evening. The sailors were splendid, heroic, and self-sacrificing throughout."

Two badly-wounded passengers died aboard a destroyer. As the boilers of the Sussex continued to work after the explosion, the maintenance of the electric light helped to cheer the passengers, while they were awaiting rescue. The damage extended to the Captain's bridge. There was great destruction in the vessel's interior. The dining-room was wrecked; several persons were killed there. The capsizing of the lifeboat was due to the passengers crowding in against the officers' advice. Many of the boat's occupants were drowned. Several passengers and a sailor complained bitterly that a sailing ship approaching them up-channel ignored the signals of distress from the boat, which eight hands sent in her direction.

M. Cardac, a Parisian banker, whose legs were badly crushed, states that he was in a corridor in the forepart, when there was a sudden blinding crash and a tremendous upheaval. Then the cabins on either side fell, pinning him. He considered it miraculous that, although one-third of the Sussex was blown away, the vessel did not sink or settle down a single inch.

Mr. Crocker (of Pittsburg) and Mr. Penfield (of Wisconsin) are in hospital at Dover, with their skulls fractured, and are unconscious. Miss Baldwin (of New York) was killed, and two other Americans are missing.

A FRENCH REPORT.

The French Admiralty reports:—"The Captain of the Susex saw the torpedo 100 yards away. He manoeuvred to avoid it, but the ship was struck in the bows, and the fall of a mast destroyed part of the wireless aerial equipment. When a temporary apparatus was rigged the ship's position was inaccurately signalled, causing some confusion, and the arrival of destroyers and patrol boats was consequently delayed. The Marie Therese was one of the craft which found the ship; she brought the majority of the survivors to Boulogne. British destroyers arriving on the scene practically simultaneously with the Marie Thtrese, took the remainder to England. After the explosion a slight panic resulted. It is estimated that 50 lives were lost.

It is reported that the Head Master of the Lakhmipur School in Noakhali was assaulted by some unknown person. The matter was reported to the District Magistrate who deputed a special police inspector to make enquiry.

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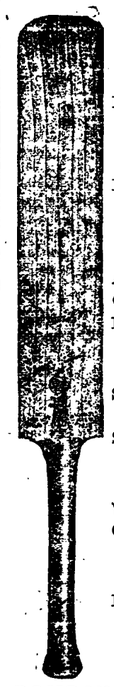

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BEHIND FRENCH LINES.

FEEDING THE GUNS AND TROOPS.

LEGIONS OF MOTOR LORRIES.

All along the roads that lead to Verdun the smell of battle is in the air, writes Mr. H. Warner Allen, the "Standard's" correspondent at Paris. There is no longer the comparative tranquillity which used to reign behnd the lines when French and Germans, sitting tight in their own trenches were trying to wear down the opposing army by a process of exhaustion. Some 20,000 motor lorries a day are passing along these roads. To them must be added guns, caissons, and horse-drawn commissariat carts of every description. Yet everything passess swiftly along, and the roads are scarcely ever blocked.

Motor vans loaded with men trundle along each five yards behind the other, and it is amazing how few breakdowns there are. I noticed one big lorry that had taken a dive down a three-foot bank into a field, where it lay, wheels in the air, like some wounded monster. The few motor cars of the touring type that lose wheels or otherwise come to grief are promptly taken in tow by one of the passing lorries, so that everywhere the road is free.

FEVERISH ACTIVITY.

All this traffic has necessarily cut up the roads badly. There were several inches of mud on them that could, worthily compare with the mud of the trenches—mud with the density of thick soup which splashes over everything and everybody. At the edge of the roads were ruts, inches deep, from which our car could extricate itself only with difficulty and much useless turning of rear wheels that could get no hold. Everywhere gangs of men were hard at work remetalling the exhausted roadways, throwing piles of stones into the slime—stones that were promptly crushed in by the passing cars. All these men were working feverishly, without a moment's respite, knowing that their task was of vital importance to the defence of the threatened fortress.

Some men who had been relieved were coming down from the front trenches, and we talked to them at a halt in a small village. They were full of cheery confidence both in themselves and in their leaders. They had many anecdotes to tell about the fighting. With them was a chaplain who had been in the hottest of the firing. He told us of how at one point north of Douaumont the Germans were advancing down a hill through a communication trench which was exposed to the fire of the French machine guns. The French let the Germans come on until the sap was tightly packed with men, and then their machine guns opened with terrible effect. The enemy melted away under the fire.

USE OF FIERY LIQUID.

From many sources I have learned that burning liquids have been used very plentifully by the Germans. They are shot out under such pressure that they will carry to a range of thirty yards. One colonel told me that these burning liquids probably saved his life. He was holding out with a small body of men in a shelter, determined to resist to the last, despite the tremendous pressure of the enemy. The Germans brought up these burning liquids. The result was that his shelter caught fire. "There was nothing left to do," he said, "but to retire. Against the Boches I could fight, but against fire I could do nothing, for, of course, we had no water."

Every now and then one would fall upon an artillery column bound for the front. Guns of every kind and description—evil-looking little 75's, long graceful 5-inch guns, and squat murderous-looking 8-inch howitzers were to be counted in tens and twenties, and there were such stocks of ammunition as passed all belief. By the side of a mountain of big shells, piled evenly one above the other, rows of ammunition wagons were standing, their horses breathing hard after their journey from the front. Speedily, like clockwork the wagons were loaded up and dashed back again to provide the gunners with fresh means of destruction.

A revictualling station on a strategical railway offers an extraordinary sight during a great battle. Train upon train comes puffing in, loaded with the strangest medley of materials—fodder, petrol, barbed wire, provisions, guns, ammunition—in fact, everything that the complications of modern war demands. At the station which I visited all the men were in a state of great joy and satisfaction. They had just heard that Navarre had brought down his sixth German aeroplane—the second within three days. Throughout the battle of Verdun the enemy has been handicapped by the difficulty with which aerial reconnaissances have been met, and Navarre's brilliant skill and courage have accomplished more than a little in deterring them from sending up their aviators. The men working behind the lines have good cause to be grateful to the French aviator's prowess, for the German aeroplane is their particular foe. They know that once they have been sighted by an enemy aeroplane they may expect a hail of shells to be dropped very shortly after just on the spot where they are working.

GENERAL PETAIN.

Headquarters in this district are stationed in an unlovely village. The roads are deep with mud, and the air, too, is full of it, thanks to the splashing of the motor cars as they pass. Food there is in abudance, but comfort there is none. Every officer under the rank of captain has to sleep on straw, but no one minds. Comfort is replaced by something far more essential—confidence. A little ripple of satisfaction runs across the bodies of blue-coated men grouped in the streets when General Petain, with his alert step and all-seeing eye, passes across the road. Every soldier within 50 miles of Verdun believes in Petain, worships his strategical powers, and is prepared under his command to achieve the impossible.

A minute or two later, perhaps, the tall figure of General Herr moves swiftly and silently towards his quarters. He has studied modern warfare in all its aspects, and he followed personally the Balkan campaign. It was he who organised the review of "poilus" which Mr. Kipling has described in his "France at War." "That review" he told me, "was perfectly appalling from many points of view. The men were bearded and dirty, uniforms were muddied and tattered. They had a miserable band, in which practically every instrument had a bullet hole through it. And yet," he added, "nothing in my life has ever moved me so greatly as to see those lines of infantry, who had been fighting doggedly for weeks in the trenches, sweeping over the crest of the hill with a momentum that nothing German could stop."

It is particularly satisfactory to know that the medical services behind Verdun are working with admirable smoothness in spite of the bombardment.

WAR AND HUMAN PROGRESS.

A REVIEW BY LORD BRYCE.

Lord Bryce delivered the Huxley lecture at Birmingham University on March 10, taking as his subject "War and Progress: An Inquiry from History how far War and Peace have Respectively Contributed to the Progress of Mankind."

There had, he said, been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians, one laying stress on the power of reason and finding in it the chief source of human progress, while the other dwelt on the power of selfishness and passion. Latterly the last-named school had sprung into conspicuous prominence, particularly in Germany. Teachers had arisen who declared war to be valuable in itself, by no means a necessary evil, but rather a postive good. This doctrine, which saw in war a constant means of human progress, based itself on two lines of argument: one drawn from the realm of animated nature and the other from history. Both lines of argument showed that all progress was achieved by strife.

Examining the so-called historical argument, Lord Bryce came to the conclusion that, although a state of war and the habit of preparing for it and delighting in it had, in some cases, been found compatible with progress, there was nothing to show that they had caused it. The races which had been most engaged in fighting had not been those that had advanced most. Prussia, of which Voltaire said nearly two centuries ago that "fighting was a trade," claimed to be an instance of success achieved by war chiefly, but it was still too soon to say whether this claim could be supported.

Materially war was destruction. It tended to create and to exalt a professional class which, whether or not it was well educated, was comparatively insensible to artistic and intellectual influences and pleasure in the moral sphere. It furnished occasion for the display of some virtues in the field but whether these virtues tended to a moral elevation reacting on the whole nation and whether that elevation would be visible in the European nations when this war had ended were questions on which the war itself would throw light. A war of aggression stimulated by national pride and ambition might have a different moral effect from one undertaken to repel a wanton attack and to protect the world itself from a menace to the sacred principles of justice and humanity. The war we were now waging was such a war, and he trusted that the sufferings and sorrows it had brought to us and to our Allies might be compensated by the raising of our national and personal ideals. But on a review of the whole matter war would be found not to have quickened but to have greatly retarded the upward march of man. Progress had been due chiefly to thought. Thought was not helped by war. It was the races that knew how to think rather than the far more numerous races that knew only how to fight that had led the world.

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"THE SUICIDE OF EUROPE."

PAPAL LETTER ON PEACE.

The Pope on March 4 addressed to the Vicar-General of the Holy See, Cardinal Basil Pompili, a Letter approving special almsgivings for the relief of the children of those fallen in the war and expressing again his profound desire to see the place restored.

The following extracts of the Papal Letter are taken from the text published by the "Tablet":—

From the earliest days of Our pontificate, in the anguish of Our heart before this cruel spectacle, We urged repeatedly Our exhortations and Our counsels upon the contending nations, in order to induce them to lay down their arms, and to settle their dissensions, according to the requirements of human dignity, by pacific consultation. Throwing Ourself as it were among the belligerents, as a father might do between sons at strife, We have entreated them, in the name of that God Who is Himself Love infinite, to renounce the purpose of mutual destruction, to declare clearly once for all, whether directly or indirectly, what are the aims and objects of each nation, bearing in mind, as far as is just and practicable, the several national aspirations, but accepting, where need is, for the sake of equal good in the general commonwealth of nations, whatever sacrifice of self-love or selfish interest may be demanded. That was, that is, the only way to calm this monstrous conflict according to the dictates of justice, and to reach a peace profitable not to one alone of the contending parties, but to all, and thus a peace equitable and lasting.

It is too true that Our paternal counsels have hitherto been unheeded, and the war with all its horrors rages on. Nevertheless, Lord Cardinal, We may not, We must not be silent. It is not permitted to a father whose sons are in deadly conflict, to cease, because they resist his entreaty and reject his tears, from calling upon them. You are aware, however, that if Our repeated cry for peace has been ineffectual, it has not been without a soothing echo deep in the hearts of the people of the belligerent countries, and indeed of the whole world, and has aroused an acute and instant desire for the speedy ending of this sanguinary strife. Therefore it is not possible for Us to abstain from raising Our voice yet once more against a war which seems to Us to be the suicide of civilized Europe. We must not cease, when occasion serves, from pointing to any means whatsoever that may be within reach, in the hope of attaining to the much-desired end.

We trust that not only in Rome, but in the whole of Italy and in the belligerent countries, Catholic families, especially in the time consecrated by the Church to Christian penance, will withdraw themselves from worldly shows and amusements, and join in such an increase of fervent prayer and of the practice of Christian mortification as may commend to Our Lord the desires of His children, and express at such a time as this the longing of every honest heart. We make a special appeal to all women who are mothers, wives, daughters, sisters of combatants, and whose tender and gentle souls, more truly than those of any others, feel the extent of the calamity of the present terrific war, so that their example and their sweet influence in the home may induce all members of their families to raise to God in this "acceptable time" and in this "day of salvation" one urgent and continuous prayer, and to lay at the foot of His heavenly throne, an offering of voluntary sacrifices that shall turn aside the most just anger of God.

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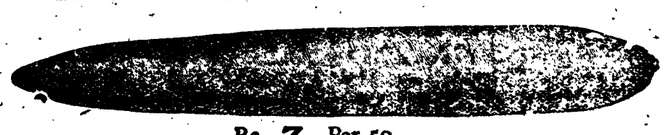

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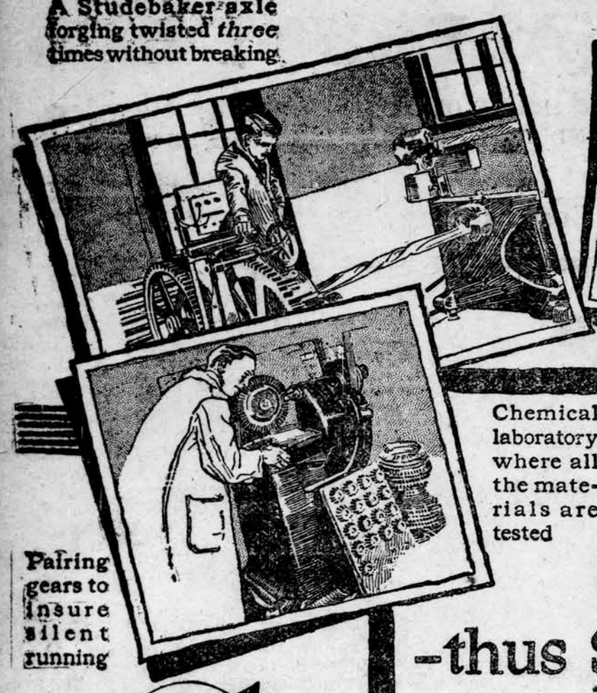

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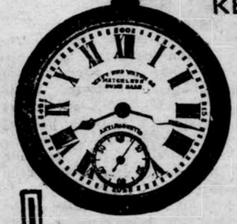

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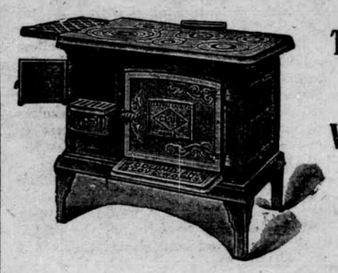

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